THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Meeting of Congress.

BOTH HOUSES ORGANIZED.

The President's Message Read.

The President of the Senate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4—10 P. M.

The Democratic Senatorial Caucus to-day failed to agree on the nomination of Senator BRIGHT for President *pro tem.* Those opposed to Mr. BRIGHT insisted that Mr. ATCHISON's letter was not an absolute resignation. Mr. BRIGHT, however, will undoubtedly be elected to-morrow.

S.

From our Regular Telegraphic Agent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

The matters which are most attracting public attention here are the President's Message, and the election of a President to the United States Senate.

The Message was altered somewhat from the original copy out, but the amendations are not material.

Mr. BRIGHT will undoubtedly be elected as the President of Senate, although he will meet with opposition from the Southern members, who will seek to elevate a man to the office from their own section of the country. There will not, however, be enough division of feeling to defeat the election of Mr. BRIGHT, who seems to be a decided favorite with a majority of the members of the Senate.

Mr. CASS was elected for to-day only, and the regular election will come to-morrow.

The weather is extremely cold and it has been blowing a perfect gale all day.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

The Senate was called to order at 12½ o'clock—37 Senators being present.

After a Prayer by Rev. Mr. SLICER, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. ATCHISON, dated Platte City, Missouri, Nov. 11, stating that as he could not be present at Washington before the third week in December, he resigned his post as President of the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER moved its acceptance, and that Hon. LEWIS CASS be chosen President *pro tem.* for to-day. Agreed to.

Mr. CASS took the Chair and returned thanks, acknowledging his incapacity to preside over the Senate.

Mr. FOOT presented the credentials of LAWRENCE BRAINARD, Senator from Vermont, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. UPHAM. Mr. BRAINARD appeared and was sworn.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered resolutions that the House and President be informed of the organization of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to inform the President that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make to them. Adopted.

Messrs. MASON, DODGE of Iowa, and TOUCEY were appointed said Committee.

Mr. BRODHEAD gave notice of a bill to extend the bounty land laws, so as to give all soldiers 160 acres.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the better preservation of lives and property on steam and other sea-going vessels. Laid over.

The following Senators are present in the Senate chamber: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Brainard, Brown, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Geyer, Gillette, Hamlin, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pettit, Rockwell, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Toucey, Wade, Wells.

Mr. HAMLIN moved the daily hour of meeting to be 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

At five minutes before 10 o'clock, Mr. DODGE, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that it had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the Message would be communicated to Congress immediately *in writing*.

At ten minutes after 2, the Message was received from the President by his Secretary, SYDNEY WEBSTER, and read, and the Message and documents ordered to be printed, and also 10,000 additional copies. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

The loud talking and laughter of members, who were standing in all parts of the Hall, was silenced at noon by the Speaker calling to order.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the Chaplain, offered up a prayer.

The roll was then called, and 187 members answered to their names.

CHARLES S. LEWIS of Va., Mr. GOWIN of N. Y., and Mr. BRISTOW of Ky., were sworn as new members.

On the motion of Mr. JONES of Tennessee, a message was sent to the Senate informing them that a quorum was present and ready for business,—and a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with that which may be appointed by the Senate, to inform the President that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Members then proceeded to draw for the choice of seats.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that at the last day of the former session, the President sent in the veto of the River and Harbor bill, but there being no quorum present the message was not then read.

Mr. CAMPBELL inquired whether it would be in order to move to postpone its further consideration until the 1st Monday of December next.

The Speaker replied that the Message must be read, and it would then be for the House to take action thereon.

The Message was then read and ordered to be printed, and on motion of

Mr. CLINGMAN, the further consideration of it was postponed until Wednesday. Ayes, 120; Noes not counted.

Mr. DAWSON introduced the Homestead bill in lieu of the one returned from the Senate last session.

Messrs. LANE, of Oregon, and BERNHISEL, of Utah, introduced bills in relation to their respective Territories.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution (which lies over) requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence which has taken place between the Government of the United States and the French Government relative to the refusal by the latter to allow the United States Minister to Spain to pass through the territory of France.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, made an ineffectual motion to have the bill granting pensions to all persons engaged in the war of 1812, and all Indian wars since 1790. Set apart to special order on the third Monday in January.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., from the joint Committee, appointed to wait on the President, reported they had performed the duty, and that the President requested them to say he would at once communicate his Message in writing.

Mr. READY introduced a Bill for the Extension of the County Land Laws.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill for the renewal of the present duty on foreign coal, so that they may be admitted duty free. Laid over for discussion.

Mr. FLORENCE ineffectually endeavored to have the "Old Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill" made a special order.

Mr. SOLLERS asked leave to offer a resolution that the "President of the United States inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what was the object or objects of the Meeting or Conference of American Ministers at Ostend, and whether said Conference was in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State, and what has been the result of it." Objection made.

Mr. SOLLERS moved the rules be suspended. Objected to—Yeas, 73; Nays, 102.

The President's annual message was received and read. Referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and 20,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

On motion the *Speaker* was authorized to appoint a Standing Committee, and the *House* adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Precautions to Prevent it from Leaking Out.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1854.

The utmost care has been taken to prevent the President's Message from being anticipated, in whole or in part, by any portion of the Press. To accomplish this the circle of responsibility has been reduced to three persons, the President, his private Secretary, and the Superintendent of the Public Printing. No member of the Cabinet has or is to have a copy in advance of Congress. All the revisions have been made under the President's own hand. The manuscript, and the proofs were all placed in the individual charge of the Superintendent—Mr. SEAMAN—to carry to and from the printing office, and no copies pass through other hands than his before they reach the President himself. At the printing office, the manuscript, proofs, and printed copies, are all kept continually under the eye of the Superintendent, who at night takes the "galleys" containing the document in type to his own house.

It may be reckoned a somewhat comical sight—that of Corporal SEAMAN and his six men at arms, each loaded with his precious burden, marching in solemn procession from the *Union* Office down to his residence, a distance of several squares, turning sharp corners suddenly, and looking anxiously on every side lest some inevitable newspaper-man should pounce on them and carry off the coveted prize. The "correspondents" are SEAMAN's evil geniuses. It is said that if asked what he will take to drink, he answers instinctively, "the Message!" and that when he attempts his couch, the phantasy of his nightmare is the agents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with hands at his throat, and knees at his breast, tugging away at him, desperately, for the Message. As to looking at a newspaper, just now, he *dare not*, lest that inevitable Message should stare him in the *face*—the certain premonition of those yellow covered envelopes, in which polite notices of removal from office are always enclosed. If Congress should fail to organize on Monday, and so relieve him of his responsibility, I fear the Message will be the death of him. We all sympathize with him, deeply, in his trials, for he is a good, clever fellow, and always courteous and obliging.

I may tell you that nobody has anticipated any portion of the Message thus far. The lips of every Cabinet officer are hermetically sealed on that subject. If you were to ask Mr. MARCY, to-day, what he thought of the Foreign Relations of the Country, he would be as non-committal as was that correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, a day or two ago, who gravely declared that the President *either would or would not* recommend that coal and iron be put upon the free list. The Post-master-General just now is a desperate "Know Nothing." He *don't know* whether the rates of postage are too high or too low, or whether the Collins line ought or ought not be sustained; and even Mr. DOBBIN would hardly express an opinion to-day whether or no our Navy is large enough for our purposes. Every body looks the news agent to those gentlemen. Every whistling of the wind is to them a fancied request for an "item"—so fearful are they all that the slightest expression of their individual views on public matters will give the shrewd Washington paragraphists a clue to the sentiments in the message. Indeed, if Mr. CUSHING were to be asked, between now and Monday next, whether the Fugitive Slave Law is constitutional or not, he would indignantly disclaim any knowledge as to whether there is or is not anything on that subject—*in the Message!*

Washington is full to-day. Members are crowding in rapidly. Besides, there are a score or less of newspaper editors or telegraph reporters on hand from other cities—each of whom came on with very confident expectation that *he*, at least, would get the Message; and they are about the bluest looking set of men I have seen since the day after the elections. All this is good for the hotel keepers, and amusing to those who had already become satisfied that the Message is to be sent to Congress before it is given to anybody else.

The statement, quite current, that the Message will contain the President's argument on the constitutionality of the River and Harbor bill, vetoed last session, is incorrect. That much I have learned.

There is considerable gossip here about the private, unofficial letter which Mr. SOULE wrote to DROUYN DE L'HUYS, after he was permitted to pass through France to Madrid. This letter was evidently a very sharp affair—cutting like a keenly polished blade; and I understood that it contained a most scathing review of the private and political history of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

But the mail closes, and so must I.

S.

THE STORM.

Disasters on Land and Sea.

The Snow Storm.

We are indebted to the Morse Telegraph Line for the following information relative to the fall of snow at the different stations on their line on Saturday and Sunday. The measurement was taken on Monday morning: Buffalo, 10 inches; Lockport, 12 inches; Brockport, 18 inches; Rochester, 15 inches; Newark, 20 inches; Geneva, 10 inches; Auburn, 18 inches; Syracuse, 24 inches; Oneida, 30 inches; Utica, 16 inches; Troy, 12 inches; Albany, 15 inches; Poughkeepsie, 12 inches; Waterville, 36 inches; Oriskany Falls, 36 inches.

Disasters.

The sloop *John Tyler*, of Haverstraw, lying at Stapleton Dock, Staten Island, had her quarter stove in during the gale of Sunday, and sunk. She was loaded with bricks.

About 400 feet of the new dock off New-Brighton, S. I., lately built by Commodore VANDERBILT, was carried away by the storm and lies stranded along the beach.

These are the only disasters on Staten Island we have heard of.

We do not hear of anything along the docks of the East or North River.

The Storm on the North River.

RONDOUT, Monday, Dec. 4.

We were visited yesterday and last night by a very severe snow storm. Early in the evening especially, it snowed very fast and blew a perfect gale.

We have learned of the following disasters on the river near this place, viz.: The steamers *Adrian* and *Meneely* are sunk, and the *Troy* is broken in two and is a total loss. There are also several other boats lost, the names of which we have not been able to learn. The barges *Ohio*, *Monroe* and four or five others are ashore near Point Ewen. The barges, &c., were part of the *South America's* tow from Albany. The deck-loads of some of the boats and barges were driven ashore. We have not learned of the loss of any lives.

Snow fell here to the depth of nine inches. The wind is now N. N. W., and is quite cold.

Stoppage of the Freight Trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

JERSEY CITY, Monday, Dec. 4.

There being two and a half feet of snow along the Delaware and Susquehanna divisions of the New-York and Erie Railroad, the freight trains on the road were abandoned for the day. The road being well supplied with snow-plows they will resume their trips to-morrow.

The Express Train which left Dunkirk this morning, arrived at Owego at 4:50 P. M.

At Dunkirk, snow has fallen to the depth of eight inches.

Snow Storm at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 4.

The snow storm still continues here, and the weather is getting very cold. Snow has now fallen without intermission for thirty hours.

No mails have arrived to-day from any quarter.

Marine Disasters.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Dec. 4.

The Brigantine *Eliza Ann* of Blue Hill Mine is ashore at this place. She is light and high upon the beach. The schooner *Enoch French* of Fall River is also in the same situation. Both vessels were bound out in ballast.

The Storm in the East.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

A tremendous northeast storm of wind and rain raged in this locality last night, but the weather is pleasant to-day.

The damage in the city by the gale was trifling, being mainly confined to awnings, signs, &c. One or more chimneys were blown down. Some injury was sustained by the shipping in the harbor. The ship *Westward Ho* was badly chafed, and the brig *Matamoras* was driven ashore at South Boston. The brig *Arabella* lost her jib-boom, and several ballast lighters were sunk.

We have heard nothing from the Capes yet.

The brig *T. P. Perkins*, from Philadelphia for Boston, loaded with coal, went ashore last night near Fourth Cliff, at Scituate. Crew saved.

The brig *Whitaker*, of Goldsboro', from Calais for New-York, with lumber, is ashore at North River, Marshfield. Crew saved.

The schooner *Boston*, of and from Bangor to Nantucket, lumber laden, went ashore at the entrance of North River, Marshfield,—and the vessel *has gone to pieces*. *The crew* were all saved with the exception of a boy named HENRY ARMSTRONG, *12 years of age*.

An unknown brig is also ashore near Scituate Light.

Ten or twelve vessels of small size were sunk by the gale last night, but no loss of life has been reported.

The mail train *from* Boston to New-York left at 8 o'clock last night and arrived at Worcester this morning, where it was detained by snow.

The morning train from Worcester arrived here two hours late, drawn by two engines.

In Fitchburg, snow has fallen to a depth of fifteen inches; in Lowell, eight inches. Telegraphic communication is broken north and east.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Dec. 4.

The fall of snow here has been very heavy, at least a foot deep on a level, and owing to the high wind it is badly drifted.

HARTFORD, Monday, Dec. 4.

The train which left New-York at 8 o'clock this morning did not reach this place until 8 o'clock this evening. The afternoon express train was also an hour and a half behind time.

BANGOR, Monday, Dec. 4.

Snow fell here during last night to the depth of a foot. The weather is now clearing up.

PORTLAND, Monday, Dec. 4.

The snow fell at this place to the depth of twelve inches during last night, and it has badly drifted.

Some damage to shipping has occurred, but as yet no serious disaster has been reported.

New-York and Boston Mail Train.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

The writer left New-York at 8 o'clock this morning, by the mail train, and reached this city at 6½ this evening, by the aid of seven powerful engines. We were completely imbedded in snow-drifts, sometimes for several hours together.

No storm of equal violence has occurred in this vicinity for many years.

We learn that the House telegraph wires were completely stripped from the posts, east of Springfield, for a distance of ten miles.

Railroad Accident—Snow at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Dec. 4.

At 6½ o'clock this morning a railroad accident occurred about six miles east of this city. As the first train on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad was going West, it came in collision with the two trains *coming East, in consequence of which* three locomotives belonging to the train going West, and two to the train coming East, were badly smashed, and two others thrown off the track. Happily no lives were lost. The accident happened on account of both trains being out of their time, and from the snow falling so thickly that they were unable to see each other until it was too late to avoid coming in contact.

The snow is thirty inches deep here.

Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 4.

A driving snow-storm which has continued without abatement during the entire day put a quietus on all business transactions.

Marine Disasters at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Dec. 4.

The schooner *Omar*, with a cargo of salt, went on the west Pier this morning, and will prove, probably, a total loss. Efforts are making to save the crew, but thus far without success. The Government life-boat was swamped alongside.

The schooner *Pearl* is ashore west of the Pier, but will probably be got off.

CLEVELAND—6 o'clock, P. M.

The schooner *Omar* is now breaking up. One of her crew, in attempting to get to the west pier, was drowned,—another was saved by a rope flung *to him from the pier. Captain KEECH, and five* others, are still on board of her, and the storm continues to rage with unabated violence.

The brig *Rescue* and the schooner *Manson* have just come in safely, driving in before the gale.

The propeller *Pauquasset* has started out to try and save those remaining on board of the *Omar*. On reaching her, two of her crew in attempting to jump aboard of the propeller, fell into the water and were drowned.

Captain WATTS, of the steamer *Ohio*, who had volunteered to go in the propeller, then jumped on board of the *Omar* with a rope, when the propeller was driven off by the violence of the storm, and Captain WATTS left on board the schooner.

The propeller subsequently made a second attempt, and succeeded in rescuing Capt. WATTS and the remainder of the crew of the *Omar*.

The schooner *Charles Crooks*, from Oswego, loaded with salt, has just gone ashore at Breakwater. The crew are saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

CLEVELAND, 9 o'clock P. M.

The gale is now somewhat abating, but it is still terrific.

The schooners *Sturgis* and *Virginia*, and the brig *Maryland*, are lost. Their crews were saved.

The schooner *J. J. Johns* is ashore at Grand River, and all that were on board of her are lost.

The propeller *Pauquasset* sunk in the slip, from injuries received in saving the crew of the schooner *Omar*.

Further from Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 4.

*By the arrival of the Southern mail, we have re*ceived New-Orleans papers of Tuesday.

The steamship *Nautilus* had arrived from the Brazos, bringing five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in specie.

Unusual excitement was prevailing along the frontier, but nothing beyond mere talking was going on.

A large force of Mexican troops had gathered at Matamoras, and General WOLL had summoned the Seminole Chief, Wild Cat, and his followers there—and it was supposed that they were wanted for some secret mission.

A Vigilance Committee had been appointed at Point Isabel.

Our Galveston dates are to the 25th ult. *General* RUSK sustains Governor PEASE in his refusal to receive Messrs. WALKER and KING's securities.

Indian depredations were continuing, and three soldiers from Fort Davis had been killed.

Loss by the Fire at Black Rock Yesterday.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 4.

The total loss by the fire at Black Rock yesterday amounts to $65,000.

The propeller *International* was estimated at $30,000, and was insured $10,000 in the Etna and $10,000 in the Home Insurance Office. The mill is insured $20,000 and the stock $12,000.

A Murder.

BANGOR, Monday, Dec. 4.

A quarrel took place here on Saturday evening at an Irish raffle, in which MICHAEL DALEY, an Irishman, was murdered by another with a slung shot.

Arrival of the Steamer Florida.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York early this (Saturday) morning, with all on board well.

The Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

Mayor SMITH has been renominated for election *by the Know-Nothing party.*

The Discovery of Sir John Franklin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The article in your paper of this morning, Dec. 4, headed, "The *Discovery* of the frozen remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his men by Dr. KANE's party," must in all probability be a wilful hoax upon the reading community, many of whom are beginning to feel a great anxiety for the safety of Dr. KANE and his noble crew, who, when last heard from, were wending their way through Baffin's Bay toward Smith's Sound, (being near 78° North Latitude and 75° West Longitude.) Here it is supposed Dr. KANE must have wintered in 1853-54. Where he now is to be found, the late fabulous piece of news alluded to, does not pretend to designate.

Dr. RAE, in April, 1854, is supposed to have located the spot where a portion of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party perished, being in N. Latitude 67° and W. Longitude 97°, or in that vicinity, being 21 degrees of longitude in a Southwest direction from Smith Sound, near where Dr. KANE and his party most probably are now located, unless they may be still further North in the Polar Sea.

J. D.

MISS MOORE.—The search for this lady still continues at Rochester, but without the least prospect of success. Her father has arrived, but he is unable to assist in the search on account of having a severe attack of rheumatism. It is now supposed that she was taken to the lake shore and violated, and then murdered, and sunk at a point in the lake where no bubble will ever rise to tell the tale.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS will deliver the second lecture of the course on Anti-Slavery, at the Tabernacle, this evening. The reputation of Mr. GIDDINGS as an opponent of Slavery extension, will without doubt attract a large audience.

☞ Mr. CHARLES BURRIDGE has painted a very striking likeness of MYRON H. CLARK, the Governor elect of this State. We understand it is to be lithographed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

The weather was intensely cold yesterday, with a strong wind. The rain and snow of the previous day, and which had frozen on the sidewalks and streets, rendered traveling "for man and beast" most difficult. The principal thoroughfares were constantly blocked by prostrate horses and upset *vehicles. We have heard, however, of no serious* accident. On the City Railroads but one half the *regular number of trips*, and (notwithstanding extra horses were brought into requisition,) not more than *one-half the usual "time" was made, greatly to the* chagrin of the "up-towners," and suffering of the drivers.

THE RUSS AND REID CONTRACT.

Application for an Injunction Against the Authorities.

Notice of an application for an injunction before the Supreme Court, by Messrs. RUSS & REID, against the City authorities, in the matter of setting aside their contract with the City, was served yesterday upon the different members of the Common Council.

The notice reads as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*Horace P. Russ and George W. Reid vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—On reading complaint and affidavits in this suit, and approving and undertaking therein—it *is hereby ordered* that the defendants show cause, at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 11th day of December, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an injunction should not be granted, according to the prayer of said complaint; and in the meantime, and until the decision on the said motion, it is hereby ordered that the said defendants, their servants, agents, officers and attorneys, and each and every of them, do absolutely refrain and desist from ratifying, confirming or accepting, or doing any act or thing tending to ratify, confirm or accept, the surrender or release in said complaint mentioned, signed by the said plaintiffs, and bearing date on the 5th day of January, 1854, purporting to be a surrender of a contract then subsisting between the said plaintiffs and the said defendants, and a release of the said defendants from all claims and demands thereunder.

Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1854.

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman LORD offered the following resolution upon the subject:

Resolved, That the above notice be sent to the Counsel for the Corporation; that he be directed to oppose the motion for injunction above referred to; that he be directed to take up such other measures as may be requisite in the premises.

After which several reports were taken up and referred.

The Board adjourned till Thursday evening, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Proposed Monument to the late Colt Collins—Meeting of his Classmates.

The members of the different graduating classes of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute met yesterday at the Institute, corner of Washington-square and Fourth-street, in accordance with the call published in the morning papers.

The object of the meeting was to give expression to the feelings of the classes upon the losses they have sustained recently, in the death of COIT COLLINS, whose sad fate by the sinking of the *Arctic* is fresh in the minds of all, and in the death of THOMAS P. KETTELL, *Jr.*, both of whom were classmates, respectively of four and five years standing, and both young men of rare promise.

GEORGE W. CLARK, Esq., was called to the Chair. The following preamble and resolutions were offered:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the world our late associates THOMAS P. KETTELL, *Jr.*, in this City, on the 27th of July last, and HENRY COIT COLLINS, by the disaster of the *Arctic*, on the 27th of September last, we, their teachers and classmates, entertain, for their faithfulness in the performance of their school duties, their uniformly polite and manly intercourse, their thorough scholarship, especially in the Mathematics and Ancient Classics—their love of truth and evident regard for all things sacred, the profoundest affection and respect.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of youth of so exalted a character as a calamity to society at large; we sympathize most deeply with Messrs. THOMAS P. KETTELL and EDWARD K. COLLINS and their families, in the severity of their unexpected bereavement and affliction.

Resolved, That the heroic conduct of HENRY COIT COLLINS, in "*refusing a life-preserver until all the ladies on board* the ill-fated steamer were supplied," was in harmony with his character as known to us, and places him justly, *for nobility of self-sacrifice for others in the hour of trial*, by the side of the most conspicuous examples of a desired greatness of which history can boast.

Resolved, That should the suggestion of erecting a monument to the memory of HENRY COIT COLLINS, contained in the NEW-YORK TIMES a few weeks since, be prosecuted, it will delight his classmates and teachers to contribute to that object.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the families of the deceased by the *President* of this meeting, with such letters of condolence as to him may seem proper.

A brief but eloquent eulogium was pronounced upon the deceased by J. KENNEDY FURLONG, one of their associate pupils, and an appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH of this City, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Tailors vs. The Sewing Machines.

During the past ten days the Journeymen Tailors employed by Mr. J. C. WATSON, corner Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, became quite unruly, and resolved to "strike," unless their boss would abandon the use of a Patent Sewing Machine. It appears the "*Jours*" working for this shop receive the highest wages for their labor, but *are displeased with Mr. WATSON*, because he has seen proper to quilt and stich coats and other garments by machinery. The offended parties called on their employer as a Committee to consult on the matter of their alleged grievance. Mr. WATSON assured them he should not decline using the machine, and they left threatening to strike.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, a party of the dissatisfied band paraded themselves up and down the sidewalk in front of Mr. WATSON's store, taking every opportunity to insult such jours as went there. They also followed several female seamstresses and abused them for continuing to work for Mr. W. Information was finally sent to Captain WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, who hastened to the scene of excitement and quietly requested the disorderly "jours" to desist, and go home peaceably. They became more and more violent at this, and in order to quell any further breach of the peace, Capt. WALLING procured the assistance of two of his officers, and arrested the four leaders in the movement. They were brought before Judge STUART at the Second District Police Court, where they gave their names as THOMAS O'GRADY, JAMES O'NEIL, JOHN MACK and MICHEL KEENAN, and were held to bail in the sum of $200 each for their good behavior for the next twelve months.

Burglars Caught—A Heroic Female.

Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, two athletic young men, giving their names as JOHN FLYNN and JOHN KENNY, were arrested by Officers RAYNOR and ZEIGLER, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, on a charge of having burglariously entered the dwelling-house of HENRY POMEROY, No. 178 East Fourteenth-street, and stealing therefrom overcoats and other articles of clothing. It appears that the rogues had, by the aid of nippers, entered through the front door, and having secured what booty they could find, left, but in closing the door it made a loud noise that awoke Mrs. POMEROY, who leaped out of bed and heroically alarmed the officers, who were fortunately near at hand, and giving chase to the rogues, arrested them. The accused parties were taken before Justice Wood and committed for a further examination [illegible] matter. FLYNN has been arrested before for a similar offence.

Lecture on Irish Poets.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE delivered a lecture on the lives and genius of THOMAS DAVIS, CLARENCE MANGAN and "J. DE JEAN," (FRAZER,) at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening. Mr. SAVAGE, *himself a poet*, was a co-worker with the men of whom he spoke in arousing that spirit of hostility *to English rule* which was evinced in Ireland in 1848. From his intimate knowledge of the theme and his well known *literary* ability much was expected of him, and expectation was by no means *disappointed. We have rarely listened* to a composition combining so many poetical thoughts, beautifully expressed, or images so [illegible] and naturally drawn. The lecture was received with *great* applause.

Fire in Nineteenth-Street.

A fire, originating from a stove in the upper story, took place in the Metropolitan Color Works, in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, at about [illegible] o'clock last evening. The damage will not exceed $2,500. About 4,000 pounds of composition were destroyed, and the machinery and apparatus was injured to the amount of $700. The building—a two story brick one—is owned and occupied by LOUIS CONNELL. We could not ascertain whether there was any insurance. This building has been damaged by fire three times within the last three years.

☞ A small carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 192 Fulton-street, took fire at 1 o'clock this morning. It was soon extinguished, with trifling damage.

FROM MEXICO.

Manner of the Election—A Decree Relative to the Nicaragua and Independence Steamship Line—Incidents, &c.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The *Economist* of the 11th inst. publishes an estimate of the annual returns which a Railroad between Vera Cruz and the Capital of the Republic would yield. His total is $3,190,974, without including many sources which might be reckoned on as almost certain to produce very large additions to it.

A decree issued by the Minister of the Interior makes provisions for the manner in which the vote is to be taken on the 1st prox. on the question of either continuing to SANTA ANNA the power he at present holds, or appointing a successor to him. We condense its principal articles from a translation we find in the *Mexican Economist*:

The principal political authority of every township, after having named two commissioners, shall proceed to the public place which according to his judgment may be convenient and open a register. Two books shall be prepared beforehand, the heading on one of which shall be: "Is the actual President of the Republic to continue in the exercise of the supreme power with the same ample faculties as he is at present using? I undersigned vote in the affirmative." The other book will have the same heading with the difference that where the first says "vote in the affirmative," in the other the heading will be "vote in the negative." In those places where the number of inhabitants is so considerable that the political authorities do not consider a single day sufficient for receiving the votes, it may be continued for three days.

Corporations, [illegible] vote by the signature of their presidents, [illegible] &c., who at the time of signing will state the number of individuals of which the corporation consists. In the same way the regiments of the army will vote. Citizens voting in the negative, will themselves write down the name in full of the person they wish to be invested with the supreme power.

The following are the principal provisions of the decree granting a privilege to Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, agent for the American Steam Company's lines, known by the name of "Nicaragua and Independence," to allow of the steamers touching at the Mexican port of Manzanillo, in coming and going from and to San Francisco and San Juan del Sur and Panama:

ART. 1. Grants the privilege, free of tonnage duty, for nine years.

ART. 2. Allows Mr. FOSTER, or his representative, to provide his steamers in said port with provisions necessary for the voyage, observing the existing laws.

ART. 3. Provides that stores for depositing coals, and an office for the agent, may be built outside the town of Manzanillo, without paying rent for the ground occupied, if this belongs to the public lands.

ART. 4. Allows the introduction free of duty of all the materials necessary for the construction of said stores, to be built of masonry.

ART. 5. Provides that the stores [illegible] shall become the property of the Mexican Government at the expiration of the nine years mentioned in the first article.

ART. 6. The steamers touching at the port of Manzanillo may bring and take passengers and letters, export silver and gold, paying the duties established by the Mexican Custom-House tariff or to be established in future. But they are not allowed to import or export other goods, consequently are prohibited opening their hatchways, [illegible] during the time they may remain in port.

ART. 7. Vessels carrying coals for the use of said steamers shall pay a tonnage duty of four reals per ton, as ordered by the decree of the 14th of October, 1853.

ART. 8. The coals brought by these vessels shall be free of duty; but the vessels are not allowed to carry any other goods except the coals, under the fine of confiscation.

ART. 9. The steamers shall not be obliged to deliver their manifests nor to undergo any other formalities except to comply with the rules and regulations existing already, or to be given in future.

ART. 10. *The steamers shall carry the Government* mails for that line free of charge.

A paragraph in the *Trait d'Union*, of the 11th inst., announces that Mr. FOSTER died at Saltillo on the 27th ult. He was U. S. Consul at Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.

The Supreme Government has deemed it expedient to unite in one person the Civil and Military Government of the District, for which purpose it is that Gen. Don MARTIN CARRERA, the Commandante General, has also been named Governor of the District, replacing Gen. BONILLA.

It is affirmed, that in consequence of the reverses sustained by the rebels, under ANACLETO TAVARES, in Coyuca, they have been driven beyond the bounds of the "Departamento" of the Sierra Madre, in the South of Mexico. It is confidently stated that the works are to be resumed shortly in that Territory, where a bed was lately discovered so rich as to contain 100 dollars of gold in every quintal (100 lbs.) of earth.

It is said that new arrangements have been adopted lately in the custom-houses of Mazatlan and San Blas, which at the same time that they will be productive of economy to the treasury, will result in the better organization of the duties of the said offices.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the Mercantile Tribunal of the Capital: President, the Lic. Don Jose L. Villamil; (Colleagues) Judges, Don Ignacio Cortina Chavez; Don [illegible] de la Huerta; (*Suplentes*) Substitutes, Don [illegible] Guirao; Don Agustin Garcia; Don [illegible]; Don. Mr. Ortiz de Montellano.

The ex-President of Venezuela has been paying a visit to Mexico. He was entertained by H. S. H. the General President, on the 15th, at a banquet, on which occasion several toasts were given, to which he replied in suitable terms. He left for Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., *en route* for the United States.

On the 2d inst., says the *Trait d'Union*, of the 10th inst., a canoe in the harbor for Tampico, with $70,000 on board, was capsized. The greater part of the treasure was saved, however, and it was supposed that the rest would be recovered.

A ministerial circular requires all printers to furnish a copy of their publications to the Secretary of the Minister for the Interior. In Mexico, they are to furnish two copies.

A lady named JOSEFA BEJARANO has been arrested at Ario, in consequence of papers relating to the revolution having been found at her house.

☞ Canal Navigation, says the Albany *Argus*, may be regarded as over for the season. Since Thursday, the weather has been cold, and ice has been made rapidly along its entire length. Snow storms west for two or three days, and in this quarter Saturday night and Sunday, have hastened the closing. At Black Rock, and in the vicinity of Little Falls, the ice is reported as quite thick, while at Rochester on Saturday it was an inch thick in the canal, and snow had fallen to the depth of six or eight inches. An ice breaker was sent west from Rochester to clear a passage from Brockport to that city. By this means, a number of boats laden with flour and grain will be enabled to reach Rochester, and there ship their cargoes via railroad, to New-York and this city. At Syracuse, also, the snow storm had chilled the waters, and ice made rapidly. Boats were being laid up for the season. In this city and vicinity snow commenced falling Saturday night and continued most of the day yesterday. Quite a number of canal boats have taken up winter quarters in the basin.

☞ We hear that the President has appointed Mr. JOHN McCRACKEN, of Oregon, United States Marshal of that Territory, vice J. W. NESMITH, resigned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[illegible]

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position, so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its Governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the Powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-Atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this Continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurance, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The Government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security of other States.

AMERICAN EXPANSION.

Some European Powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every Continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the Government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the War of our Independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality—a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war—a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French Revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The cooperation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several Powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this Government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a Convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our Minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition, relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a Convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this Government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce would give any of them a like advantage over us.

PRIVATEERS.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending noncombatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships-of-war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American Provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coast of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be, in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

BRITISH BOUNDARIES.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two Governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the Treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the River Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French Consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States District Court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign Consul, in violation, as the French Government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French Government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American Minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that Government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the Minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the Minister of Foreign Relations of the French Government.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish Government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present Government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

THE SOUND DUES.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, *as a matter of right*. It is admitted on all hands that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our *treaty of 1826, with Denmark*, provides that there shall not be paid, on the vessels *of the United States and their cargoes, when* passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls *during the continuance of the treaty*, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the Government of Denmark.

JAPAN.

The naval expedition, dispatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the Empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was intrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican Government a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican Republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil efficiently these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican Government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this Government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The Commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its largest tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this Government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the Government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the Treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been reopened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a readjustment of which is now under consideration. Our Minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown; and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign State. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of river San Juan; which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The Company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment of Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our Minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed effectually to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American Minister afterwards visited Greytown, and while he was there, a mob, including certain of the so called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them, he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat dispatched from the American steamer *Northern Light*, to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New-York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this Government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travelers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular Government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a Government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this Government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our Minister, and that a ship of war would be dispatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a Commander of the Navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them,—to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the *Cyane*. By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American Government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The *Cyane* at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval Commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the *Cyane* was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under circumstances in which the commander of the *Cyane* found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the *Cyane's* mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

THE FINANCES.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and twenty eight dollars, of which there had been paid on the 20th day of November, 1854, the *sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five* thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of *other Government stocks, most of which are already* due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which *have not yet been presented for payment*, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the Government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in *fact*, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

PECULATIONS.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the Government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the Government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the Government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukee, the Treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the Revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the Independent Treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

ARMY INCREASE.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of Government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

ARMY REFORM.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and, if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to *renew the provision*, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the *artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections*. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the reorganization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present, but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

DISASTERS AT SEA—NEW LAWS RECOMMENDED.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the Department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 22, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post-Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the Government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

GRANTS OF LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual Message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that in fact a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The Government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session, contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in progress of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally; can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient aided by the cooperation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the General Government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful reexamination and rigid scrutiny.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion,

…the suggestions regarding internal improvements by the General Government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the Government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested for the time being with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity, and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish with loyal fealty and devoted affection this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other Governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the Government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1854.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ON THE
STATE OF THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to the "act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, the following report is submitted:

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, was	$21,942,892 56

And the actual receipts into the Treasury for the first quarter:

From customs	$19,718,282 60
From lands	1,489,569 06
Miscellaneous	147,894 87
	$21,355,746 53

And the estimated receipts for the other three quarters were:

From customs	$37,000,000 00
From lands	3,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	300,000 00
Making the actual receipts for the first quarter, and the estimate receipts for the other three-quarters	61,655,746 53
Add balance in the Treasury	21,942,892 56
Total for service of the year	$83,598,639 09

The actual expenditures of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1854 were $15,081,283 70, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters were $57,251,383 16, making for the actual expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the other three quarters, $72,332,666 86; which would have left an estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1854, of $11,265,604 63.

The actual receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending 30th of June, 1854, were as follows:

1st quarter—from Customs		$19,718,282 60
from Lands		1,489,569 06
Miscellaneous		147,894 87
Total		$21,355,746 53
2d quarter—from Customs		$13,587,581 57
from Lands		2,223,076 39
Miscellaneous		101,983 34
Total		$15,912,861 30
3d quarter—from Customs		$16,806,734 82
from Lands		2,012,906 36
Miscellaneous		486,091 92
Total		$19,305,725 19
4th quarter—from Customs		$14,080,632 17
from Lands		2,745,251 69
Miscellaneous		118,868 10
Total		$16,684,739 96
Making		73,549,705 20
Balance in the treasury 1st of July, 1853		21,942,892 56
Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854		$95,492,597 76
The receipts from Customs were		$64,224,190 27
The receipts from Lands were		8,470,798 39
The receipts from Miscellaneous		854,716 54
Balance in treasury		21,942,892 56
Total		$95,492,597 76

The actual expenditures for each quarter of said year were—

For 1st quarter	$15,081,283 70	
For 2d quarter	22,301,806 94	
For 3d quarter	12,448,947 42	
For 4th quarter	25,522,402 90	
		$75,354,630 96
Leaving a balance in the treasury on July 1, 1854, of		$20,137,967 80

The usual and ordinary expenditures were as follows:

Civil list	$4,619,324 96
Foreign intercourse	7,786,677 13
Miscellaneous	13,531,310 39
Interior department	2,089,054 75
War department	11,733,629 48
Navy department	10,768,192 89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	24,336,380 66
Total expenditures	$75,354,630 96

Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1854, $20,137,967 80, as appears, in detail, per Statement 1.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, were as follows:

From customs	$51,000,000 00
From lands	2,500,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
Total	$54,000,000 00
Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1854	11,265,604 63
Estimated resources for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855	$65,265,604 63

The estimated expenditures for the same year was as follows:

Balance of former appropriations to be expended during the year	$4,505,120 44	
Permanent and indefinite appropriations to be expended during the year	3,965,716 14	
Specific appropriations asked for the service of the year	43,000,031 54	
Making an aggregate of		$51,000,877 12
Leaving in the Treasury July 1, 1855, a balance of		$15,366,387 50

The receipts of the 1st quarter of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1854, have been as follows:

From Customs	$18,030,796 43
From Lands	2,724,664 19
Miscellaneous	246,050 83
Total	$21,001,501 45

The expenditures for the same first quarter have been as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$6,947,749 21
Interior Department	2,175,757 13
War Department	3,307,039 93
Navy Department	2,603,791 66
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	1,976,612 17
Total expenditures	$16,100,[illegible]

as appears, in detail, from Table 2.

The receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year are estimated as follows:

From Customs	$36,000,000 00
From Lands	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
Total	$42,500,000 00

The receipts for the first quarter, the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of $84,107,967 80 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The estimated expenditures for the remaining three-quarters of the year are as follow:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$18,066,931 13
Deficiency in the Post-Office Department	2,710,464 00
Interior Department	3,122,655 38
War Department	12,698,650 00
Navy Department	11,256,005 71
Interest on the Public Debt	2,370,093 00
Making	$48,174,590 [illegible]
Total estimated expenditures for the year 1855	64,345,921 21

The expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters, are $64,345,921 21, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1855, of $19,762,046 29.

There is always, at the close of the fiscal year, a balance thus estimated, not expended, of at least $12,000,000. That $12,000,000 may be applied to the purchase of the public debt during the remaining three quarters, without disturbing the estimated balance in the Treasury.

The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, 1853, was	$67,340,628 78
And on the 1st day of July, 1854	47,180,506 05
Being a reduction of	$20,160,122 73

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, are as follows:

From Customs	$56,000,000 00
From Lands	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
Total	$62,500,000 00
Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1855	19,762,046 29
Making the estimated sum of	$82,262,046 29

for the service of the fiscal year 1856.

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1856:

Balance of former appropriations, to be expended this year	$11,212,905 20
Permanent and indefinite appropriations, to be expended this year	7,934,411 70
Appropriations asked for, and to be expended this year	41,722,516 47
	$60,869,833 37

leaving the sum of $21,392,212 92 on the 1st of July, 1856.

Upon this estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1856, there will be a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of July, 1856, of $21,392,212 92, without expending anything in the redemption of the public debt; $12,000,000 shall be applied to the redemption of the public debt, which may be done, there will remain an estimated balance in the treasury of $9,392,212 92.

It appears the receipts from customs, for the second, third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1854, were not diminished from the pressure in the money market and other causes, as expected in my former report. They were kept up from importations, growing out of large exports of provisions, caused by the scarcity in England and France, and by the expected demands of the European war, and by the shipments to this country of foreign manufacturers, who, owing to the want of a remunerating market in those countries, sought the benefit of ours.

They were also kept up by a greater uniformity and better valuation of foreign goods, and a diminution in smuggling, caused by increased vigilance on the part of the revenue officers. The foreign and internal immigration to the new States and territories, combined with speculative investments in the public lands, greatly increased the receipts from that source; so that, instead of a reduced revenue, as anticipated, the receipts have been greater than in any previous year.

It also appears from the statement of the receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1855, that the receipts, both from customs and lands, have been greater for the quarter than a fair proportion of the estimated receipts for the year. This has grown out of the same causes that kept up the receipts from customs and lands, for the last three quarters of the fiscal year 1854, aided as to lands, to some extent, by the effect of the act graduating the price, which operated in favor of the receipts, by the latter half of the quarter.

The receipts from customs for the remaining three quarters of the year cannot be in proportion to those of the first quarter, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty, introducing free trade with the British Colonies, and the short crops in almost all portions of the country, which must materially affect the exportation of provisions, and the return importations, and diminish the ability to purchase and pay for foreign goods. The effect of a scarcity of provisions, with consequent high prices, has always been to diminish the consumption of other articles of necessary use, and may be expected to operate on the importations for the remaining three-quarters of the year, as it certainly will on the consumption.

Moreover, the United States have enjoyed a long period of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity, under extended bank and other credit facilities, backed by the immense production of gold from the mines of California. This has led to large speculative investments in railroads, lands, lots, houses, ships, stocks, and other enterprises, and to enhanced prices for rents, labor, provisions, and all the necessaries of life. The bank and credit facilities have been in check for more than a year, with a prospect of a continued check; while the large and extended investments of operators has to be met under receding prices, without the stimulating effect of new enterprises. This will also act in restraint of importations and consumption.

In the estimated receipts from Customs for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, the effects of the Reciprocity Treaty and reduced importations have been considered; while also, the same causes will operate in the sale of the public lands; but the effect of the act graduating the price has been considered sufficient to keep up the receipts from the latter source to what they were for the fiscal year 1854.

The estimate of receipts for the fiscal year 1856 has been made from an expectation that the same causes which will operate to reduce the importations and consumption of foreign goods for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year 1855, will be continued through a part of the succeeding year, and sensibly affect the importation and consumption of foreign goods.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The accompanying table, 3, exhibits the particulars of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1853, and the accompanying table, 4, exhibits the particulars of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1854, to which is appended a table exhibiting the interest paid on the public debt during the fiscal year 1854, and the principal, interest and premium on the part redeemed within that year. Table 5 exhibits the principal, interest and premium on the public debt redeemed from the 1st July, 1854, to the 30th November, 1854.

From these tables it appears that the sum of $20,[illegible] of the public debt was redeemed between the 1st of July, 1853, and the 1st of July, 1854, and that the interest and premium paid on the amount redeemed was $3,265,[illegible]; and the principal, interest and premium on that part of the public debt redeemed between the 1st of July, 1854, and the 30th of November, 1854, was $8,604,208 51.

COMMERCE.

The table, 6, which accompanies this report, exhibits the tonnage engaged in our foreign and coasting trade from the year 1789 to the 30th of June, 1854. It will be seen the increase for the last year has been [illegible] tons.

The table, 7, which accompanies the report, exhibits our exports and imports for the same time; and the table, 8, which also accompanies this report, exhibits the sums received into the Treasury from Customs, Public Lands, miscellaneous sources, including loans and Treasury notes, and the tariff, and particular price of the public lands under which the same was received; also the annual expenditures during the same period. From the table of exports and imports, it appears the imports are $6,[illegible] in excess of the exports, no account being taken of the precious metals brought in by immigrants. The profits on our exports, and the freights earned by our ships in foreign trade ought more than cover the excess. The exports include over $38,000,000 of specie and bullion exported; but, while specie and bullion are products of labor in our mines, they rank with any other product, and must enter into our foreign trade as articles of commerce, and can have no prejudicial effect upon the great interests of the country. These tables combined exhibit the growth of our commercial marine, of our exports and imports, and the receipts and expenditures of our Government, and prove that the receipts into the Treasury are sufficient to meet all reasonable expenditures, discharge the public debt, and allow a reduction of the rate of taxation, with almost the certainty that our increasing commerce will give an increase of revenue equal to the reasonable demands of the future.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Therefore I feel it necessary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs, so that no more money shall be received into the Treasury than is required for an economical administration of the Government. The reduction proposed in my former report, as carried out by the bill prepared in this Department, and the reduction proposed in the bill, prepared and reported by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, would each have effected the object of bringing the receipts from customs to the proposed revenue standard.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE TARIFF.

The present tariff has eight schedules, or different rates of duties, as follows: The first of 100 per cent., the second of 40 per cent., the third of 30 per cent., the fourth of 25 per cent., the fifth of 20 per cent., the sixth of 15 per cent., the seventh of 10 per cent., and the eighth of 5 per cent. The bill prepared by the Committee of the House of Representatives has five schedules, as follows: The first of 100 per cent., the second of 30 per cent., the third of 15 per cent., the fourth of 10 per cent., and the fifth of 5 per cent. And the bill prepared at this Department, and which is substantially the one reported by the minority of the Committee of the House of Representatives, has but two rates of duty: The first of 100 per cent., and the second of 25 per cent. There are difficulties in the execution of the present tariff growing out of the required classification under the eight schedules; and these difficulties continue to increase by the acts of the manufacturer in assimilating one class of goods to another, and in uncertainties as to the material of chief value in the fabrics. The difficulties would be reduced under the bill of the Committee, and would entirely disappear under that proposed by the Department.

The bill of the Committee, with the tables herewith annexed, exhibit the revenue from customs for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853, and what has been the revenue under the present tariff for the average of six years, including 1853, and what would have been the receipts for the same period under the bill of the Committee, and under the one recommended by this Department. These tables only include the enumerated articles in the bill of the Committee, leaving the sum of about $6,000,000 revenue from unenumerated articles; but they are sufficient to explain the character of the present tariff, the one proposed by the Committee, and the one proposed by the Department.

Herewith is also presented exhibit, 10, containing the free list proposed by this Department, to which is added the English tariff on the same articles; from which it will be seen that the English tariff makes most of these articles free; and as far as these articles are used in the arts and manufactures, most of them are free of duty under the laws of other manufacturing nations. Under the English tariff, the raw material used in the arts and manufactures have been made free of duty, while our tariff of 1846 imposes on those articles heavy duties; and thus, to the extent of the duty on the raw material, the English manufacturer has a decided advantage over manufacturers of the United States in the markets of other nations, while the effects of the tariff of 1846 is reduced in our own markets. In the revision of the tariff, for the purpose of reducing the revenue, it was deemed expedient and proper to take away the advantages accruing to the manufacturers of other countries, under their free lists, by making the same articles free under our laws, except as to the article of wool, and as to that article, on the coarser wools. Under the Reciprocity Treaty, wool from the British provinces will be admitted free of duty. In 1853, the importations of wool and woolen goods amounted to over $30,000,000, and the wool and the value of the wool in the manufactured article, amounted to at least $15,000,000. This was over and above the amount produced in the country, and affords satisfactory evidence that sufficient wool is not produced in the country for its consumption. The consumption of wool, in the United States for the year 1853, is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds, of which 80,000,000 is the production of the country, and 21,000,000 imported as wool, and the balance of 119,000,000 imported in manufactures of wool.

The proposed addition of articles of general consumption to the free list, such as salt, &c., was deemed more questionable, but was made because it seemed to have had the sanction of Congress and the people, as to tea and coffee, and it was thought would leave the operation of the tariff laws more equitable in their bearing upon all sections of the country than a general reduction on all articles. The addition of unadulterated wines was made to promote our commercial intercourse with wine-producing countries.

The present Tariff, the bill of the Committee of the House of Representatives, and that of this Department, impose the like duty of 100 per cent. on spirits imported. The bill of the Committee reduces the schedules of the present Tariff from 40, 30 and 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., retaining the 15, 10 and 5 per cent. schedules, with some transposition of articles from one schedule to another; while that of the Department imposes a duty of 25 per cent. on all articles not made free; most of the articles in the 15, 10 and 5 per cent. schedules of the present Tariff having been added to the free list, there being no just reason why the articles not added to the free list should not pay the higher rate of 25 per cent. The table, 11, which accompanies this report, exhibits the amount that would have been collected for the year 1853 under the present Tariff, the bill of the Committee, and that of the Department, and what would have been collected under each schedule of the bill of the Committee, and affords evidence that the 5th schedule will not pay the expenses of collection. Indeed, it is believed the advantages of those schedules will be counterbalanced by the increased difficulties and expense of collection. Whether the general rate should be 20 or 25 per cent., is a question of some doubt. It was thought that a reduction to 20 per cent. might have the effect of increasing the revenue by increasing the importations; while the duty of 20 per cent. would not probably have that effect. A question of greater difficulty was, whether the rate of 40 per cent. should not be maintained on manufactured and adulterated wines, and whether silks or some other sumptuary articles should not be added to that schedule. Upon mature reflection, I am fully satisfied that the schedule of 40 per cent. should have been retained, keeping in it wines not made free, and adding to it silks of all kinds, laces of all kinds, millinery of all kinds, and other sumptuary articles; and I now recommend that, in revising the tariff, such a schedule, specifying the articles, be added.

The table, 12, which accompanies this report, exhibits the articles manufactured in the United States, which have formed a part of our exports, for the years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854. It will be seen from this table that there has been a great increase in the annual export of articles manufactured in this country. It may be fairly calculated that the $30,000,000, and upwards, of manufactured articles exported during the fiscal year 1854 will continue gradually to increase, until the manufactures of the United States shall constitute a fair proportion of our foreign exports.

In recognizing, as I do, the principle that duties should be levied for revenue, and not for protection, I have [illegible] no departure from the principle to counteract the legislation of other countries, and make the same articles free under our laws that are free under theirs; knowing, also, that there has never been a tariff law enacted, under the Constitution, in which some articles were not allowed to be imported free of duty.

The table, 13, which accompanies this report, exhibits duties to the amount of $1,524,467 40 on the articles made free by the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain during the fiscal year 1854; to which extent the annual revenue from customs will thereby be reduced.

In my former report a repeal of the fishing bounties was recommended, for the reasons there referred to. That recommendation is renewed, and the subject of drawback duties on refined sugar is recommended to the consideration of Congress. The same principle would require like drawbacks on all exported articles on which there is a duty on the raw material used in their manufacture.

REPORTS OF THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Auditors, and of the First and Second Comptrollers, and the Commissioner of Customs, which accompany this report, numbered from 14 to 22, inclusive, exhibit a fair statement of the operations and condition of their respective offices. They are all in good order, and the current business is promptly and, it is believed, correctly done; and besides, considerable progress has made in closing the large unsettled balances that stood open on the books of the Treasury, as stated in my former report. That report stated the outstanding balances on the 1st of April, 1853, at

		$132,521,704 66
And there had been settled, up to the date of that report		30,520,154 50
Leaving		$102,001,549 [illegible]

Since the date of that report, this sum has been reduced by settlements, collections, &c., as follows:

In the office of the First and Fifth Auditors, per report of the First Comptroller of the Treasury	$65,337,391 47	
Corrections in the same	1,061,030 00	
In the office of the First Auditor, per report of the Commissioner of Customs	2,323,073 78	
In the office of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, per report of the Second Comptroller	4,094,205 06	
In the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department	400,715 64	
In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury	351,335 00	
		74,430,490 97
Leaving yet unclosed		$27,[illegible]

The reports of the First and Second Comptrollers, and of Commissioner of Customs, upon the subject of these balances, numbered 23, 24 and 25, and which accompany this report, give reason to hope that in another year they will be still further reduced, and a stricter system of accounting enforced.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The force in the office of the Sixth Auditor and First Comptroller is inadequate to the increased business in the former, and the increased business and arrearages in the latter; and it was not possible to give the required additional force by transfers from other offices, in part, to the curtailment of five clerks in the Third Auditor's office, and one in the Second Auditor's office, and one in the Second Comptroller's, from the failure to estimate for them, and from Congress only granting eleven of the twenty-one clerks recommended by the Department. The attention of Congress is called to the report of the Sixth Auditor and the First Comptroller, as to the necessity for additional force in their respective offices. It is recommended that Congress allow five additional messengers to the Sixth Auditor, and two additional clerks to the First Comptroller. The attention of Congress is also called to the report of the Sixth Auditor, as to the necessity of additional room for the accommodation of the clerks of his office, and the safety of the accumulating papers and records, with a recommendation that Congress make provision for the same.

It would facilitate the business, and render less complicated the accounts of the Department, should all the accounts of the Interior Department be given to the Second Auditor, and all the accounts of the War Department be given to the Third Auditor, as recommended in my former report.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that the Commissioner of the General Land Office and his clerks will occupy a portion of the Treasury building, and that the First and Fifth Auditors and their clerks and part of the clerks of the Third Auditor, have to be accommodated in rented buildings, apart from the Treasury building; also, that the clerical force in the building cannot be accommodated in suitable connection. Under the expectation that the Land Office will be removed in the course of next Spring, an estimate has been submitted for the expense of affording additional light and ventilation to the Treasury building, so that the rooms will be more convenient and comfortable, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose is recommended.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

The system of monthly accounts from the Collectors of Customs, and the settlement thereof, within the succeeding month, at the Treasury, has been fully carried out, with a few exceptions, upon the Pacific; and the accounts are being rendered and settled with great despatch. The benefits growing out of this system to the public, and the interests of the Government, [illegible] The Department has caused the Collector's offices in all the ports to be examined within the year, with few exceptions, by agents of the Department, in order to ascertain how their books and accounts were kept, and by personal inspection, how the official corps discharged their duties. These examinations have enabled this Department to correct errors and omissions, and to see that the official corps devote themselves, in person, to the duties confided to them, and have resulted in securing greater vigilance, and a more faithful application of the revenue laws.

The report of the Register of the Treasury (No. 26,) also accompanies this. It exhibits a greatly improved condition of his office. The annual report on commerce and navigation, is in advance of any former one, and will be in print for the use of Congress at the commencement of its labors. The business of the office has been promptly and well done.

LANDS TAKEN FOR DEBT.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has caused to be made out a schedule (No. 27) of all the lots and lands purchased under execution and decree for the United States, or otherwise taken for debts due to the United States, and which have heretofore been sold, and also a schedule of all such lands as are now held by the United States. They are submitted, in order that Congress may have in view the sales heretofore made, and devise some suitable mode for the future sale of the property on hand, and such as may hereafter be acquired; also for closing or crediting on the books of the Treasury such debts as have been, or shall be, discharged in whole or in part by the purchase of real estate; because, after accounts have been stated at the Treasury, leaving a balance due to the United States, they are passed to the Register, and appear on his books, and then to the Solicitor, and appear on his books, and are then sent to the proper District Attorney for suit. When the debt is collected and paid into the Treasury, in whole or in part, the amount so paid is entered on the books of the Auditor, where the account was first stated, and then on the books of the Comptroller, and then on the books of the Register; but where lands or any other thing is purchased under execution for the debt in whole or in part, no entry thereof is made on the books of the Auditor, Comptroller and Register, until a resale is made and the money is paid into the treasury; and when the United States fail, in whole or in part, in the courts, no entry is made on the books of the Auditor, Comptroller and Register. Thus, the books of the Treasury exhibit balances due the United States after the same are discharged. This might be remedied by a treasury regulation, causing the proper entries to be made on the books of the Auditor, Comptroller and Register, and opening in each office an account of the lands, &c., purchased for the United States on each debt, and for the discrepancies between the treasury statements of indebtedness and the judgment in the particular case; but it had better be regulated by Congress. This correction of the books would be a work taking considerable time and labor, as it would require to overhaul the books from the commencement of the Government. Yet no just statement of the condition of the balances on the books of the treasury can be made until it is done.

SOLICITOR AND TREASURER.

The Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury (No. 29) also accompanies this report, and exhibits the operations of that office, and the attention given to the trial of suits, and the collection of money upon judgments in favor of the United States, with suggestions as to the propriety of amending the law, so as to authorize a commission to District Attorneys for the collection of old judgments, and the propriety of authorizing the department to make compromises and settlements. The attention of Congress is called to the subject, with a recommendation that the department be authorized to allow District Attorneys and others, employed for that purpose, a commission not exceeding ten per cent. on the amount collected.

The Report of the Treasurer of the United States (No. 30) also accompanies this. The business in the office of the Treasurer has been promptly and satisfactorily performed. The money, both of the United States and the disbursing agents of the Government, deposited, has been safely kept. One additional clerk for the Treasurer's office is recommended, for the reason stated by the Treasurer in his report.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Under the 11th section of the Independent Treasury law, it was thought advisable to have the offices of the Assistant Treasurers, and the depositaries of the United States, examined by an agent of the Department, and Mr. WILLIAM M. GOUGE was appointed to examine all of them, except that of San Francisco, California. His letter of appointment, No. 30, accompanies his report, as also his general report upon the condition and operation of the offices used as depositories of the public money, and by the disbursing agents of the Government, exhibiting a highly satisfactory condition of said offices, the keeping the books and public money, and the duties of the respective officers. He will be required to examine the southern offices not heretofore examined by him. The Assistant Treasurer's office at San Francisco has been examined by J. ROSS BROWNE, another agent of the Department, and that office found in good condition, and the business promptly and satisfactorily performed.

SPECIE.

The table, 31, which accompanies this report, exhibits the imports and exports of coin from the 30th day of September, 1821, to the 30th of June, 1854; and the table, 32, which accompanies this report, exhibits the coinage at the United States Mint from the year 1793 to the 30th day of September, 1854; and the table, 33, which also accompanies this report, exhibits the coinage of the United States Mint and branches, from [illegible] from the year 1854 to the 30th day of September, 1854.

Under the act of 1853 there has been $10,150,170 of silver coined at the mint in Philadelphia and branch mint at New-Orleans, and circulated at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Pittsburg; and furnished to citizens at various other places. This has tended to keep a sound currency for change in circulation, and afforded great convenience to the public; but the circulation of large amounts of small bank notes has counteracted the benefits of the silver change in many places, or driven it away, or tied it up in the pockets of the people. The full benefit of silver coinage for change can never be realized while small bank notes are encouraged under bank charters, and made current by the patronage of the community.

These tables give some data from which an estimate may be made of the increasing amount of gold and silver coin retained in the country. The table, 34, with the remarks annexed, which accompany this report, exhibits estimates made by Secretaries of the Treasury and others, of the amount of gold and silver coin in the country at different periods, and gives the amount on the 30th of September, 1854, at $241,000,000, which is believed not to be a high estimate. Of this sum there was about $60,000,000 in the banks, and $20,000,000 in the United States Treasury; the rest being in circulation among the people, or hoarded up.

It appears from the report on the banks from this department, submitted to Congress on the 6th of May, 1854, that in 1850-'51, there were 879 banks in the United States, with a capital of $227,807,553, and in 1853-'54, there were 1,208 banks, with a capital of $301,756,071, being an increase of $73,948,518. In 1850-'51, the circulation of the 879 banks was $155,165,251, deposits $128,957,712, due to other banks $46,411,928, and together $330,534,891; and in 1853-'54 the circulation of the 1,208 banks was $204,689,207, the deposits $188,188,744, and there was due to other banks $50,322,162, and together $443,200,113, making an increase of $112,665,222; with specie in their vaults in 1850-'51 of $48,671,048, and in 1853-'54 of $59,410,253, being an increase of $10,739,205. These tables exhibit a bank circulation of $204,689,207, against the $241,000,000 of gold and silver in the country. The Independent Treasury of the United States, receiving and paying for the fiscal year 1854 more than $75,000,000 in the current coin, has kept up the demand for it, and prevented the large Bank circulation from obtaining the mastery, and driving the constitutional currency from the country. In our table of exports we find an increase in the export of coin over the previous years but not exceeding the produce of our mines. This increase may be, in part accounted for by the large redemption of the public debt held abroad, and the Bank circulation, a large part of which was in small notes circulated at a discount in places remote from the issuing Bank, and forcing the better currency of gold and silver out of the market.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The United States having placed her receipts and expenditures upon the constitutional currency of gold and silver, it is in the power of the States, by prohibiting the banks from issuing and circulating notes of a small denomination, and by making the constitutional currency the basis of their own receipts and expenditures, to give the victory at all times to the constitutional currency, to keep a sufficiency in the country for all the purposes of a circulating medium, and prevent the evils and losses that always attend an inferior currency. The distress now felt in money matters grows out of the failure of many of these banks, and the curtailment of the circulation and discounts of others—which in the last six months must have reached forty or fifty millions of dollars; and in part out of the effects produced by the large imports, and in part out of the want of confidence between lender and borrower. It cannot be attributed to the shipment of gold and silver, which is nothing but a consequence growing out of these causes.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The Independent Treasury has been administered in strict accordance with the provisions of the law, in all respects, as stated in my former report. There has been found no difficulty in its operation, nor in complying with any of the provisions of the law. The opening the Treasurer's Office at Washington, and the offices of the several Assistant Treasurers and public depositaries, as places of deposit for the disbursing agents of the Government, has been attended with signal success, and resulted in great advantage to the executive departments and the disbursing agents. The table, 35, which accompanies this report, shows the growth of the deposit system, the number of disbursing agents who deposit, with the places and amount of deposit at different periods. It will be seen that in September those deposits exceeded $3,500,000; whilst all disbursing agents who could have not availed themselves of the privilege, and many disbursing agents could not do so, because there were not depositaries convenient to their location. The returns of these deposits furnish the means of ascertaining the operations of disbursing agents and whether the funds are kept in readiness to meet the appropriations; while, upon the removal, resignation or death of a disbursing agent, the amount on deposit passes at once into the United States Treasury and to the credit of the depositor, without the embarrassment caused by having to await a settlement by the accounting officers, [illegible] to the parties [illegible] through another agent. The money then on deposit is as safe and as [illegible] to the depositor; and it is right the Government, and not the disbursing agents, should incur the expense and risk of keeping the public money while lawfully deposited. It is to be regretted that all disbursing agents [illegible] have not availed themselves of the right to deposit, because it furnishes [illegible] to a strict compliance with the law, both in respect to the deposit and use of the public money; and does not give the United States the benefit of promptly obtaining the amount unexpended, upon the removal, resignation or death of the [illegible].

COAST SURVEY.

The work on the Coast Survey continues to make good progress, and the means appear to have been faithfully and economically used; if the work shall have the continued support of Congress for a few years more, the fullest and most reliable knowledge will be obtained of our extensive coast, and of all our harbors, to the great advantage of our navigation and commerce. The work is recommended to the consideration of Congress, with the belief that no more efficient force will be found for its continuance and completion, nor a more able corps of officers to which it can be confided.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The report of the Light-house Board, No. 37, also accompanies this report, and is referred to for the detailed operations for the past year. The business has been promptly and faithfully attended to in all its branches, and the system made as efficient as the time and means would allow; and it is recommended to the continued favor of Congress, in order that increased facilities may be given to navigation in all its branches and connections.

SHIPWRECKS.

Under the appropriation of $20,000 for completing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck on the New-Jersey coast, and $20,000 appropriated without specification, (which the Department has thought advisable to expend on the coast of Long Island,) Mr. S. C. DUNHAM was appointed for the New-Jersey coast, and Mr. J. N. SCHELLINGER for the Long Island coast, with instructions to examine existing stations, and report what could be needed to put them in a perfect state, and to select intermediate stations, so as to make the stations on each coast five instead of ten miles apart. Both these agents have reported, and are now employed in building the houses at the new stations, and providing the articles required for them and the old ones, and the additional boats have been built, and are being shipped to the new stations.

Under the appropriation of $12,500 for locating boats at different points on Lake Michigan, twenty-three boats have been purchased, and sent to the places indicated in the act. Boats for the two remaining points will be purchased and sent as soon as persons can be found to take the proper care of them; for which purpose the necessary inquiries are now being instituted.

The late melancholy disaster to the ship *New Era* has shown the inadequacy of the mortars heretofore used for throwing lines to vessels in distress, and establishing a communication between the wreck and the shore. Experiments are now being made, with a view of providing a mortar, mounted, and capable of throwing a ball and line the requisite distance. The appropriations will not be sufficient to place all the stations in an entirely effective condition.

The report, No. 38, from Captain A. H. BOWMAN, of the Engineer Corps, in charge of the construction of custom-houses, marine hospitals, &c., which accompanies this, gives information in detail of all that has been done towards the completion of those under the direction of this Department since the date of my last report, and of the working of the system of operations, and affords all necessary information upon that subject. The attention of Congress is particularly called to that part of the report which relates to the custom-house being built at New-Orleans.

It satisfactorily appears that the foundation is not sufficient for the weight and character of the superstructure, as specified in the plan, according to which Congress has directed it to be built; and that there is urgent necessity to modify the plan and remedy the evil as far as practicable, and a modification of the plan as indicated by Capt. BOWMAN is recommended.

The attention of Congress is also called to the report of Capt. BOWMAN upon the site for a Custom-House at Detroit; and it is recommended, for the reason stated by him, that authority be given to sell the present lot, and purchase a more suitable one.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The department has selected sites for the custom-houses at New-Haven, Connecticut; Burlington, Vermont; Oswego, New-York; Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukie, Wisconsin; and Wheeling, Virginia, in accordance with the report of Captain BOWMAN, No. 39, accompanying this, he having been sent to examine the sites offered in the several cities, and confer with the commissioners and others upon the subject; and steps are being taken to obtain the titles, with a view to early action in having the buildings constructed. The table, No. 40, exhibits the sites and prices agreed to be paid in the several cities. No report was made on the sites at Buffalo, New-York; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Burlington, Iowa, for the reasons stated in the same report. There has not been time for information from New-Orleans since instructions were issued to obtain offers for a site for the marine hospital there.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The Department having learned of an embezzlement of bullion by one of the officers in the Mint at Philadelphia, determined to have the Mint and course of business investigated, and a detailed report made with a view to the better security of its operations. Messrs. RICHARD SMITH and J. C. PICKETT were appointed for that purpose. A copy of the letter of appointment (No. 41) and their report accompany this, with a copy of the new regulations which the Director of the Mint has adopted, with the sanction of this Department, for the government of the Mint and branches. They are submitted to Congress for such additional legislation as the circumstances seem to require.

The condition of the Mint at Philadelphia, as to safety as a depository and security from fire, was examined by Capt. BOWMAN, under the directions of this Department. His report (No. 42,) accompanies this, and states the necessity of giving the same greater security as a Mint and depository, and of its being made fire-proof, and estimates are submitted for the alterations, and also for improving the vaults of the Treasury building at Washington. In Capt. BOWMAN'S general report it is stated that the appropriation for the repairs of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans is not sufficient to make it thoroughly fire-proof, and secure as a Mint and depository, and estimates are submitted for that purpose. The attention of Congress is called to the condition of the Mint at Philadelphia, and the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, and of the vaults in the Treasury, and such appropriations recommended as will make them fire-proof and perfectly safe. The propriety of an annual appropriation, for keeping in repair the vaults and safes for the Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, is submitted.

SICK SEAMEN.

The table, 43, which accompanies this report, exhibits fifty-four places, including the marine hospitals, where relief is afforded to sick and disabled seamen under the direction of this Department, with the average cost per day of each patient at the several places. It appears the average cost is fair and reasonable at most of the places, but at others it greatly exceeds what it should be. Every effort has been made to bring the cost within fair and reasonable limits, but the greatest discrepancies are found in those places where there are but few patients to accommodate, and where it has been found impossible to reduce the [illegible] the largest average in the expense, such as compensation of [illegible], &c.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

The report of the supervising inspectors of steamboats, under the Act of 30th August, 1852, No. 44, accompanies this report, as also a letter from Mr. WM. M. GOUGE, charged by this Department with the duty of attending meetings. The Department also procured Prof. BOOTH, melter and refiner at the Mint in Philadelphia, to experiment upon fusible alloys, in connection with EVANS' safety-valves, and otherwise, with a view of testing the same, and in order to have reliable alloys should it be determined to continue their use. His report, No. 45, also accompanies this, and valuable information upon the subject. The attention of Congress is called to the suggestions in the report of the Supervisors, the letter of Mr. GOUGE, and the report of Professor BOOTH. The Department has been furnished with the table, 46, which accompanies this report, showing the loss of sixty-three ocean vessels from the 1st of January, 1854, to June of the same year, with the causes thereof. This table exhibits ten by collision, seventeen by fire, five from ice, twenty-three from wreck, and states whether of these were lost from inattention and negligence, thirty-one from accident, one from being unseaworthy, and only two from unavoidable causes. This exhibit proves that much remains to be done, under the steamboat act, to secure capable and [illegible] officers on ocean vessels for the preservation of life. These, and the recent losses upon the ocean, properly raise the question whether the law should provide greater security in the construction of ocean passenger vessels, or leave them as now to the ship-owners.

In my former report, the attention of Congress was called to the inconvenience arising from two sets of local inspectors, one under the act of 1838, and the other under the act of 1852, and the propriety of having but one set under the same supervision. The regulations which the supervising inspectors are authorized to make should also have the approval of the Department, and [illegible] its supervision in enforcing them.

The propriety of providing for supervising inspectors on the Pacific coast was also stated, and is again recommended. The attention of Congress is also called to the penalty for collision, under the act of 1852, which only applies to the destruction of life on the vessel the officers command, and does not embrace the killing done on the other vessel.

[illegible]

There seems to be no express provision, in any act of Congress, that the records and papers of the several Collectors of customs shall be public property, and left in the offices for the use of their successors; nor any provision making it a felony to make false entries in the Collectors' books, or return false accounts to the Treasury. It has been customary in many of the districts for the outgoing Collector to carry away the books and papers, on the pretence that they were private property, because purchased out of the emoluments of the Collector, under the regulation of the Treasury. They have been declared by a Treasury decision, the property of the United States, and directed to be preserved and handed over to the successor. The fact that these books were carried away was cause of suspicion as to the integrity of the Collectors, and in four ports, to wit, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, and Milwaukie, where other strong circumstances strengthened the suspicion, investigations were instituted, [illegible] and the books and records of the [illegible] in the United States and those in Canada examined. The accounts of the late Collector at Oswego were ascertained to have suppressed duties actually collected by him to the amount of [illegible]; the Collector at Toledo to an amount of about $4,000; and the Collector at Milwaukie to over $2,000. These are the first frauds of this description that have been discovered, [illegible] presented to the consideration of Congress, [illegible] such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary. In the revision of the revenue laws prepared in this Department, under a resolution of the Senate, and now before that body, clauses have been inserted for the purpose of providing the proper remedy. There has been no revision of the revenue laws since [illegible] 1789. The necessity of a revision is respectfully urged upon the consideration of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the tables and reports herein before particularly mentioned, various statements of exports and imports, a statement of the persons employed in the several collection districts, and a [illegible] of the [illegible] issued by this Department [illegible] my former report, also accompany this.

The important interests confided to this Department require that the clerical force should be not only capable, but trustworthy in all respects. I find there has been great improvement in that force. In most cases, the best of those found in office were retained, and [illegible] the system of classification, when vacancies occurred, a rule was established to promote, for capacity and efficiency, from the lower to the higher classes, while the required examinations have secured more capable clerks for the first class. The rules of the office are strictly enforced, and there exists commendable industry, capacity, efficiency, and, it is believed, integrity in the corps employed. The Department is being brought into good condition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Fine Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. D. SRACKELEN, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:
1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by FR. DE BRACKELER.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by [illegible] KEYZER.
3. THE STORM, by RUBEN.
4. THE BULLS, by EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN.
These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. from this date to the 15th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated ARY SCHEFFER, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a production of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Houston-st., will enter a few more students this week, and guarantee to make them accomplished [illegible]. They will have private instruction, at low terms, from a practical accountant, who has had several years' experience in actual business.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady who has had much experience in teaching, and who is at present engaged in one of the largest Female Institutes in this City, is desirous of obtaining private pupils in the [illegible] French and Latin. Address Box No. [illegible], Broadway Post-Office.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 15 and 17 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 210 4th-st., on Washington-square, [illegible] No. 122 Macdougal-st. [illegible] CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils at their residences [illegible] own. Apply at No. 21 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] for the instruction of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS [illegible]. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy, or [illegible] will be sent by post.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public [illegible] of the City, at very low rates.

[illegible]

MANSION HOUSE, [illegible] half-way between Wall- and Fulton Ferries. [illegible] EDWIN F. VALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS, T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION.—[illegible] PIANO-FORTES [illegible] LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—[illegible] McDONALD BROS., No. 300 Bowery, [illegible]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES [illegible]

CHICKERING'S ROSEWOOD PIANO [illegible] for $175. [illegible] McDONALD & BRO., No. 300 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES [illegible] LINCOLN & THOMSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—[illegible]

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, [illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, [illegible]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—[illegible]

ASSIGNMENT.—FRANCIS HORAN [illegible] E. PROUDFIT, [illegible]
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1854.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF [illegible] GEORGE F. THOMAS [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1854.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship George Law. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy.

The President's Message.

The Message of the President, sent to Congress yesterday and published on our second page this morning, is a common-place document in style and in substance. It has the merit of being unpretending, and of giving a plain statement of facts concerning the condition of the country. But it throws no new light upon any subject of foreign or domestic interest, nor does it develop any settled policy in regard to the movements which command most public attention. Its assurance that our Government will not interfere in any way with the concerns of other nations, will meet general approbation; and its protest against the endeavors said to have been made by some of the European Powers to enforce arbitrary regulations against us, contrary to established principles of international law, would have been more satisfactory if the facts on which it rests had been more explicitly stated. Our territorial extension is vindicated,—the growth of our commerce is remarked, and the President congratulates himself on having done something to secure the assent of European Powers to the doctrine that free ships in time of war make free goods. Russia and the Two Sicilies, however, seem to be the only two nations that have acceded to it. Others desired us to abolish privateering—which the President very wisely declined.

Some further legislation in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain is desired, and steps should be taken to settle disputed boundaries with the English in Washington Territory. Our differences with France have been adjusted, but with Spain little progress has been made in consequence of the Revolution. The treaty with Denmark concerning the Sound duties ought to be terminated. Great efforts have been made to preserve friendly relations with Mexico. Negotiations are pending for the opening of the navigation of the great *rivers of South America, and efforts are* making to secure transit across the Isthmus of Central America from all interruption. In this connection the President makes a very long, elaborate and plausible defence of the destruction of Greytown,—in which, we think, he has taken great liberties with the facts of the case. This affair occupies more than *one-sixth* of the whole Message,—a degree of attention justified, probably, by his statement that "it has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers."

The receipts of the year have been $22,-371,456 more than the expenditures, which has enabled the Government to reduce the public debt to $44,975,456, redeemable within fourteen years. A reduction of duties on imports is recommended, the details of which are given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Amendments in the law are needed to prevent frauds on the part of public officers. More troops are needed to defend our frontiers, and an increase of the Navy is urged, for the better protection of our commerce. Reforms in the organization of both branches are also recommended. The subject of disasters at sea receives marked and merited attention, and suggestions are made which deserve the consideration and action of Congress. The Post-Office receipts have fallen $1,755,321 short of the expenditures, though there has been an increased revenue of $970,399 over last year. The receipts from the sales of Public Lands have been greater than ever before, amounting to $9,285,533. The President makes some suggestions concerning the care to be exercised in granting lands in aid of railroads, and says he would make others concerning internal improvements, the reorganization of the judiciary and other topics, if his Message were not already too long. And so, with a very laborious statement of general duties and responsibilities, he closes his communication.

The Message will excite but little interest, either in Congress or through the country—and yet, it may be none the worse on that account.

Sir John Franklin.

The following is the paragraph from the *Lake Superior Mining News*, of Nov. 9, referred to in our telegraphic dispatches yesterday:

"By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, frozen, perfectly preserved.

"In our last number we gave the report of the intelligence derived from some of the Esquimaux Indians of the discovery of some of the silver used by Franklin's expedition, and marked with his initials. The latter report is of the discovery of the bodies, and from our authority we have the right to believe it to be true."

The editor makes no mention of the source of his information, nor of the direction whence it came. From the intrinsic improbability of the case we are inclined to agree with a correspondent who considers it a hoax.

Effects of the Storm.

The storm, which was so severe in this City and suburbs on Sunday, was also, as appears from our telegraphic dispatches this morning, equally severe over a very large section of the country. The fall of snow was very heavy both at the East and West, and very seriously obstructed the travel by railroad yesterday. On the Lakes and along the coasts, much damage was done to the shipping, from on board of which, it is feared, a number of lives have been lost. A large amount of property is known to have been destroyed.

The Allied Troops in the Crimea—Interesting Facts.

Our readers doubtless recollect the excited discussion caused in England by the statement made by the French Emperor, that Marshal St. Arnaud's plan of besieging Sebastopol was adopted in spite of the "*timid counsels*" which advised a different course. The English press regarded this as an implied charge of timidity against either the English Government, or the English Commander-in-Chief, until an official paragraph in the *Moniteur* gave them reason to believe that the imputation was designed for officers in the *French* service.

Since the difficulties of taking Sebastopol have been made apparent, it is no longer a secret that there was a marked division among the Commanders of the Allied Armies, in regard to the line of attack. The details of this division, however, have not hitherto been made public. We have received through a friend a private letter from Paris, containing some very interesting particulars of the views of the officers of the two armies previous to the invasion of the Crimea,—as well as of the present condition of the siege and of the forebodings that begin to be felt concerning its result. The statements are as follows:

PARIS, Nov. 1854.

Before the embarkation of the troops at Varna, it will be remembered a council of war was held. The first proposal submitted, was the advance of the Allied troops through the Danubian provinces to the lines of the Pruth. The English troops to occupy the Dobrudscha, having the Black Sea on their right flank and Ismail in front; the Turkish army to form the centre, while the French *corps d'armée* wheeled round so as to face the Russian centre at Jassy. Halting upon the Muscovite frontier, a further appeal might be made to the Czar before crossing the Pruth and performing the act of invasion. If forced to a battle in the open fields of Bessarabia, it was presumed that Russia would be defeated. The Allied troops would then proceed upon Odessa, where OSTEN SACKEN's force was stationed as the base of action for the retreating army. Here the fleet which should accompany the Allied army along the coast, would coöperate with it in its assault upon the city. The Allied troops would here receive their reinforcements previously to an advance upon Perekop. This Isthmus was considered the key to all future action. Here the Russians would have made a determined stand. It was proposed to land a portion of troops and guns *in the Crimea together with the whole of* the marines, with a large force of blue jackets. This force would be landed as near as practicable to the Isthmus at the moment when the Allied troops entered it from the Northern end. By this means the defences of the Russians, of whatever nature they might be, being attacked in front and rear, must have yielded. In possession of this Isthmus, all reinforcement was cut off from Sebastopol, and its reduction might be undertaken in any form, either by investment or assault, that might be considered expedient.

Such was the matured advice proposed by the corps of French Engineers, to whose opinion Lord RAGLAN leaned.

The Marshal St. ARNAUD, whose temper had been inflamed by the attacks of the English and French journals upon the inaction of the armies, was determined upon a *coup de main*. Odessa was but a mercantile city, and its capture was no feat of arms,—a blow must be struck at the power of military Russia, and the public voice demanded the attack of Sebastopol.

The English corps of Engineers pronounced in favor of the Marshal's plan. It was furthermore urged that Austria was still in a doubtful attitude, and it would be highly imprudent, by advancing on the Pruth, to place the Allied troops between the Austrian and Russian forces.

The Emperor NICHOLAS, whose object was to induce the Allied army to embark at once for Sebastopol, had privately assented that Austria should occupy the Principalities, and withdrew his troops hastily, so that the Austro-Turkish forces should seem to keep him in check. The French and English camps were filled with Russian deserters and spies, whose real mission was to spread the report of the ease with which Sebastopol might be attacked from the land side.

We know the result of this fatal step. The armies embarked and have been caught in a trap. It was found impossible to invest Sebastopol and its defences on the land side; that of detached forts, the least formidable in appearance are known to be the most difficult of attack.

The English Engineers made their first report that the town could not hold out a week. The French *corps de genie* having reviewed it, declared it to be impregnable, or if carried by assault it would cost 30,-000 men.

Such is the present attitude of affairs. 17,-500 men have fallen among the allied troops since they landed in the Crimea. The town is reported ready for assault, but it is also known that *every fort and every street is undermined*. All the stores have been transferred to the north side of the harbor, and when the besiegers shall have driven the remnant of the besieged foot by foot to the water's edge, they will plunge into the harbor, and at the same moment the great mine under the whole city and its forts will be sprung, reducing Sebastopol instantaneously to a mass of ruins.

This is the juncture at which it is expected that MENSCHIKOFF with his entire force will fall upon the allied army.

The *résumé* of this complicated attitude was admirably expressed by a French Colonel of Engineers who had just completed a *reconnoissance*. Standing up in his stirrups, he threw a look over the city and bay beneath, then shaking his head with a smile he turned to his officers and said: "*That rogue, St. Arnaud; what a lucky dog! He is dead!*"

The Treasury Report.

The Government Finances show well in Mr. GUTHRIE's Annual Report. He started on the recent Treasury year, July 1, 1853, with a balance of $21,942,000. His income from Customs and Lands amounted to $73,600,000. This gave him an available total of $95,592,000; and after paying the ordinary expenses of the Government, and $24,336,000 on account of the Public Debt—including the purchase of $20,098,000 of the principal—he comes out, on 1st July, 1854, with a balance of $20,137,000. These are the actuals of the statement. His estimates for the current Treasury year ending June 30, 1855, and for its successor, ending June 30, 1856, are based on a somewhat reduced revenue from Customs. They assume an income the present year of $64,061,000, against an expenditure of $64,345,000, exclusive of further purchases of the Public Debt, which are now going on, and the continuance of which is recommended.

The estimated figures for the succeeding fiscal year would leave a balance, exclusive of further purchases of the Debt, at $21,392,000; the income being lowered to $62,500,000, and the expenditure to $60,-869,000.

It will be seen that the Secretary reviews his recommendation for a revision of the Tariff to a lower revenue standard, and again suggests the reclassification of dutiable articles.

Summary of the Treasury Report.

For the benefit of those who have neither time nor inclination to peruse the full report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we publish on the third page of this morning's TIMES, and yet desire a knowledge of its contents, we have made the following synopsis, which, we believe, contains the substance of all the important subjects treated in the official document.

The report commences very properly with a view of the condition of the Treasury, from which we learn that the actual receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1854, from all sources were $73,549,705, which with the balance in the Treasury on 1st July 1853, $21,942,892, give a total for the service of the year of $95,492,597. The actual expenditures for the year were $75,-354,630, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July 1854, of $20,137,967. The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, were $21,521,302. The estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are $42,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July 1854, was $47,180,506.

The Secretary anticipates a falling off in the customs receipts, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and the short crops. The table of the tonnage *of the United States exhibits an increase for the* year of 365,892 tons. The table of exports and *imports shows that the imports of the year were* $26,331,317 in excess of the exports.

The state of the revenue induces the Secretary to again call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs so that no more money shall be received into the Treasury than is required for an economical administration of the Government. He recommends but three rates of duty, viz: 100, 40, and 25 per cent., in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for a repeal of the fishing bounties is renewed, and the subject of drawback duties and refined sugar is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The statement as to the currency of the country gives the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on 30th September at $241,000,000, against which the total Bank circulation is $204,-689,209. It appears from the report on the banks, submitted to Congress on the 6th of May, 1854, that in 1850-51 there were 879 banks in the United States, with a capital of $227,807,533, and in 1853-4 there were 1,208 banks, with a capital of $301,756,071, being an increase of $73,948,538. In 1850-51 the circulation of the 879 banks was $155,165,251; deposits, $128,957,712; due to other banks, $46,411,928; and together, $330,539,891; and in 1853-54 the circulation of the 1,208 banks was $204,689,207; the deposits, $188,188,744; and there was due to other banks, $50,322,162; and together, $443,200,113, making an increase of $112,660,222, with specie in their vaults in 1850-51 of $48,671,048, and in 1853-54 of $59,410,433, being an increase of $10,739,205.

The Secretary is opposed to the circulation of notes of a small denomination.

The Secretary calls for further aid for protecting human life from shipwreck on our coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or leave them as now, to ship owners. He also recommends the continuance of the Coast Survey.

In view of recent frauds by Collectors of Customs in Cleveland, Oswego, &c., the report calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary. The balance of the report refers mainly to the operations of the various departments of the Treasury.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The production of an opera is no longer the unimportant event it used to be. With such *artistes* as we now have, and the facilities of this immense establishment—liberally employed, too—every reproduction marks an epoch in the annals of art. We cannot, of course, retain the *artistes* beyond a certain period, but the Academy, its beautiful scenery, and perfect accessories, we can retain, and from such excellence there will be no receding hereafter. Wherever operatic performances may be attempted in this City, there will be an effort to imitate the excellence achieved at the Academy. It is, so far, a standard.

There is an insufficient triteness in the remark that there is no opera in the world equal to our New-York one. Of course there is not. GRISI, MARIO, BADIALI and SUSINI have no counterparts. But beside the consideration of vocalists, we doubt if there is an establishment in Europe where the *ensemble* of an opera is more respected or better rendered than at the Academy. The orchestra is admirable; the chorus strong and well drilled; the costumes rich and correct; the scenery superb. With vivid recollection of the best productions of the English scenic artists, (who have heretofore excelled in this department,) men world-known like STANFIELD, MARSHALL, GRIEVE, TELBIN and BEVERLEY, we are prepared to challenge comparison with Signor ALLEGRI of the Academy. The productions of this gentleman have so far been perfect works of art, and might be exhibited in Broadway at twenty-five cents a scene—as many worse pictures have been. These auxiliaries to the lyric drama, at present we are sorry to say imperfectly appreciated, must, in course of time, benefit the community. Opera is undoubtedly the highest form of art, and the more perfectly it is rendered the higher it becomes. It has, with few exceptions, been vulgarized so far. We may state it as a truism, that there have been no operatic performances in this country except the recent ones at the Academy. We have had music—*ad nauseam*—that blindly appealed to the passions, but none that excited the imagination, because the eye, as well as the ear, must coöperate for the latter effect. When we remember that there is nothing truly beautiful and spiritual to which the imagination does not largely contribute, we shall understand why most operatic speculations have heretofore failed.

These remarks have been elicited by the enjoyment afforded last night in the performance of DONIZETTI's "Favorita." It was as we predicted it would be, a complete success. If the usual encouragement, is known to our musical public—of which the managers express some doubt—they will not permit it to be withdrawn quickly.

The cast was as follows:

Leonora	Madame GRISI.
The King	Signor BADIALI.
Ferdinand	Signor MARIO.
Balthazar	Signor SUSINI.
Don Gasparo	Signor PATTI.
Inez	Signora MORRA.

The plot of the opera is well known, and needs no repetition. For intensity and pathos, it is one of the best on the lyric stage. The most dramatic points about it are the contrasts afforded by the first and fourth acts, which form a religious frame to a purely worldly picture. Unlike most Italian operas, the "Favorita" teaches a moral.

Mad. GRISI, as the heroine of this opera, has a character strongly marked with the passional peculiarities of her style. It is preëminently dramatic—mounting in the 4th act to the pathetic. In this Mad. GRISI was truly magnificent. We have not seen acting on any stage to surpass the death scene of poor *Leonora*. It was overwhelming in its intensity.

Signor MARIO, as *Ferdinando*, has a *rôle* written with DONIZETTI's greatest tact—and he was a great tactician in making the most of the tenor voice. The *piece de resistance* (and to which alone we have time to refer) occurs in the last act—the well known "Spirito gentil." This exquisitely simple and touching melody was rendered better than we thought even MARIO could render it. There was a tumultuous encore, and Signor MARIO sang it again better still. Throughout this act he acted with much force, and generally through the evening.

BADIALI, as the *King*, and SUSINI, as *Balthazar*, were alike good; the latter, however, did not seem quite at home in the music, and the *former* sang out of tune more than once. The second performance will undoubtedly be more satisfactory.

We most earnestly protest against the introduction of long dances in this opera. It might not be objectionable to have a *pas de quatre* by the sisters ROUSSETT, but when each of those sisters branches off into an interminable *pas seul*, it is simply intolerable. Seriously to interrupt the music of the opera by the very moderate dancing of these ladies, is objectionable in the highest degree.

We also protest against the orchestra taking twenty minutes' interval between each act. Last evening, one hour and twenty minutes were wasted by these gentlemen, in consequence of which the opera did not terminate till near 12 o'clock.

At the last moment of going to press we have received an intimation from the management that the engagement of MARIO and GRISI will positively close after three more nights, namely, Wednesday, Friday and Monday next. The reason assigned is that the patronage of the public has fallen far short of what was required to continue the engagement. The announcement we trust is premature; the attendance last evening was one of the most brilliant of the season, and under the present management we have no doubt it would continue.

Chatham Bank.

There is stated to be a considerable deficit in the accounts of this Bank, but whether resting upon the present or late administration of its affairs, is not yet known.

Examination into the Affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Senators Yost, (Chairman,) Crosby and Barr, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and report thereon, have been in this City for some days, in the discharge of their duties. Their first formal meeting was held at the Astor House yesterday. Messrs. PURDY, KELLY and CRABTREE, of the Commissioners of Emigration, were present. No formal testimony was taken, but the Commissioners explained briefly the difficulties under which their Board labors, in consequence of defects in the existing Emigration laws, and suggested some amendments thereto. The necessity of further and more determined measures to suppress the impositions practiced by emigrant runners was especially pointed out. At present the Commissioners have no power to board and detain vessels in order to ascertain who among the passengers are paupers. They can only relieve those who make application to them; hence they argue the necessity of a dock at which all emigrants should land, under the direct supervision of the Board of Commissioners.

The Committee will remain in the City for some time longer, and will, before leaving, visit the different emigrant institutions.

Case of Stephen T. Beale—Meeting of the Dentists of New-York.

A meeting of the Dentists of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, was held last evening at the Dental Academy, Bond-street. Dr. SOLYMON BROWN was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting was stated by the President to be to discuss and elicit facts, the results of professional experience and observation, relative to hallucinations of the mind, produced under the effects of ether or chloroform.

A large class of very interesting facts touching this important inquiry was educed from statements made by those present. The exceeding length and minuteness of these statements, and protracted to the late hour they were, prevent our giving them in full. Considered, however, in connection with their bearing upon the case of Mr. BEALE, they must weigh strongly upon the question of his innocence or guilt, showing clearly as they do that under the influence of either of these agents vagaries of the mind are frequently caused of most singular and inexplicable character. It was after 12 o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

Dangerous Three-Story House.

Yesterday, Captain MAYNARD, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, reported as follows respecting a dangerous building: "About 6 o'clock last evening, in the height of storm and wind, the front wall of the upper story of an unoccupied three-story house in Third-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, blew in, making a loud crash as it struck the floor, which alarmed the inmates of the next house, which is built in connection with the one that fell. The occupants ran out in double quick time, and took shelter in the nearest place they could find for the night. The houses are standing this morning, but the walls are not plumb, and should be taken down. The builder has kept it propped up all the fall to keep it from tumbling down before it was finished, and it remains so still."

Arrest on a Requisition for False Pretences.

Officer SPICER, of the Court of Sessions, arrived on Saturday from Paterson, N. J., having in custody HENRY SIMMONS and JEANETTE SIMMONS, on a Requisition from Gov. SEYMOUR of this State, on Gov. PRICE of New-Jersey. The accused were indicted by the last Grand Jury for having by means of false and fraudulent pretences, obtained a lot of clothing, &c., to the amount of $1,000, from PETER DOLAN, clothier, No. 130 Nassau-street. They were taken before Judge BEEBE, and entered into bail for the sum of $1,000 each, for their appearance at Court of Sessions to answer the said indictment, Mr. LAURITZ BRANDT, No. 220½ Fifth-street, becoming their surety. After which HENRY SIMMONS was again arrested by a Deputy Sheriff upon a civil process, and committed to the Eldridge-street jail.

City Advertising.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman W. TUCKER offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, Complaints are being made by contractors and mechanics that the advertisements for work to be done issuing from the Department of Repairs and Supplies are only published in one paper, and frequently in the least conspicuous part of that paper; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report to the Board, at every meeting of said Board, all and every advertisement for work to be done, or supplies to be furnished, which he has caused to be published, and in which paper or papers such advertisements may be found.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. MONDAY, Dec. 4.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Against appropriating $91,000 to Jas. S. Giles for property not taken in Walker-street. Referred.

Of James Phalen and others, for the City to sell a portion of the Park fronting on Chambers-street, and to build a new City Hall in Madison-square. Referred.

Of several property holders, &c., asking that the vacant ground on either side of the proposed City Hall be sold, and the proceeds applied towards erecting new public buildings in Madison-square. Referred.

STONE FOR NEW CITY HALL.

By the President, on behalf of the "Olive Freestone Company," to have inspected specimens of their Olive Freestone, at the Stone Depôt, Twenty-seventh-street, East River, by the Committee on Building the new Law Courts on the Parks, for the purpose of testing its durability and fitness for the proposed building. This stone is from the Province of New-Brunswick; it works with great freedom, and can receive the most elaborate carving.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Supreme Court, having confirmed the report of the Commissioners for extending Park-place to College-place, said improvement to be carried into effect immediately. Laid on the table.

By Alderman HERRICK—That the Comptroller be directed to furnish this Board with a statement of all the suits at law which have been commenced against the Corporation during the past year, for claims which he has allowed, or refused to pay, stating the amount of money paid from the City Treasury for costs upon judgments obtained in each and every case of litigation where the City has been or is defendant; and also stating what suits are still pending against the City in the several Courts of Law. Adopted.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. MONDAY, Dec. 4.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Samuel J. Thompson and others, for a new Hose Cart. In favor of paving Cortlandt-street with iron blocks. In favor of regulating Fifty-fifth-street from Broadway to the Eighth-avenue. From the Trustees of the Church of the Nativity, to be relieved from paying an assessment. To have Maiden lane paved with iron. Of J. Johnson, for compensation for injuries done to his carriage in taking an insane woman to the Bellevue Hospital. Of Samuel R. Patten, to be relieved from tax. Of Dr. Dodge, to be paid for medical services at the Seventh Ward Station-house. To have Rutherford-place between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-streets paved with the Belgian Pavement. Against the proposed sewer in Eldridge street. Of P. McCafferty, to be paid for his contract for regulating Forty-eighth-street from the Third avenue to the East River.

RESOLUTIONS.

To increase the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. Laid on the table.

ADOPTED.

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps allow none but the butchers and hucksters to occupy the temporary stalls in Catharine Market until the improvements are completed.

REFERRED.

In favor of paying $250 to each of the Commissioners of Public Health for their services during the past year. In favor of purchasing *Niles' American Register* for the use of the Corporation. To appoint four additional policemen for the Fourth Ward. In favor of paying the expenses of the *Special Committee for reorganizing the Fire Department*, attending their journey to Cincinnatti, not to exceed $350. To procure a portrait of Mayor WESTERVELT for the City Hall—cost, $500. To lay Croton water-pipe in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. To fence in the vacant lots on the south east corner of Broadway and Spring-street. That the Comptroller report to the Board the amount of appropriations required for the year 1854, irrespective of the amount of $4,527,-115 21, and also the amount of all additional appropriations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Bureau of Assessments, with papers for confirmation. Referred.

From the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to a resolution passed Nov. 21. Referred.

From the Mayor, enclosing the copy of an injunction to restrain the Corporation from accepting the release of a contract made with Ross and Reed for paving Chatham-street and the Bowery. Referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

From the Commissioners of Estimates.

To the Board of Councilmen:

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, at the Mayor's Office, on the 2d day of December, 1854, the Comptroller presented to the Board "An application of the Board of Education for an appropriation to meet a deficiency in the School moneys for 1854," which paper was transmitted to him for the purpose, accompanied by the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the certificate of the Board of Education, of the 2d day of November, instant, be referred to the Comptroller, in order that he may lay the same before the Commissioners, provided for by the 18th section of the amendments to the Charter, adopted April 12, 1853.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Nov. 23, 1854.
C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Clerk Councilmen.

The communication from the Board of Education which is thus presented by the Board of Councilmen to the consideration of the Commissioners, states that after a most careful consideration, the present Board of Education, who were organized after the estimate for the appropriation for 1854 had been made by their predecessors, and submitted to the Board of Supervisors, "this Board authorized the Ward officers to rebuild the houses applied for, although the previous Board had decided not to call upon the Supervisors to raise the necessary money in the tax levy of 1854." The various improvements which the present Board determined to make, with an addition of $40,000 on account of salaries made by the Ward Trustees, forms a total deficiency in the means necessary to discharge the liabilities for the support of the Schools in 1854, of $190,691 86; and this sum the Common Council is now called on to raise by loan and pay over to the Board of Education.

At the time alluded to by the Board of Education, when they determined to make expenditures to the amount of some $148,000 more than the appropriation for the year, this Board of Commissioners was organized, the President of the Board of Councilmen then having been chosen; and although this Board had not acted on the ordinary annual appropriation presented to the Common Council in November, 1853, for the reason that the Board was not complete without the President of the Board of Councilmen, yet in regard to all appropriations required after the organization of the Board, they ought, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to have been submitted for their approval. And such application for a large extra appropriation ought to have been accompanied by a statement from the Board of Education, showing the number of scholars taught during the year, and demonstrating that the additional tax called for would not make an aggregate amount for the service of the year 1854 exceeding the sum of four dollars for each pupil who had actually attended and been taught in the preceding year, in the schools entitled to participate in the apportionment, as provided by Sub. 1, Sec. 3, chapter 258 of the laws of 1851.

If this course had been taken by the Board of Education, and no objection had been made by the Commissioners, or if made, had been overruled by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Education, then the Commissioners would have been required by law to present the same to the Board of Supervisors, and they must have added the sum to the tax levy in July, where it properly belonged, and the Comptroller, under the general authority for issuing Revenue Bonds, could have borrowed the money, and honored the drafts of the Board of Education.

In the collection of taxes, there are other parties besides the public agents who may take advantage of any irregularities, and it is necessary that all the preliminary proceedings should be legal, and that all the forms required by the laws should be complied with. If the Supervisors cannot lawfully levy the tax for this deficiency, then the Common Council are not warranted in making a loan in anticipation of revenue to be derived from such tax. The 19th Section of the Charter of 1830 declares that "the Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, *except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made.*"

While the Board of Commissioners have given their views without reserve, as to the course which ought in their judgment to have been taken in regard to this appropriation originally, yet their great respect for the intelligence and high character of the Board of Education, and the advantages they possess of being familiar with the laws, induces this Board to desire that the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation may be obtained in relation to the whole matter.

The questions of law connected with the levy of the tax are important, and entitled to the fullest consideration; and the number of scholars *taught* should also be obtained from the Board of Education, who have the authentic returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor,
NATHAN C. ELY,
President of Board of Aldermen.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. R. TILLOU, Recorder.
E. J. BROWN,
President of Board of Councilmen.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1854.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the reporter of the Board [illegible] for his services in reporting the proceedings thereof.

Adverse to the petition of the proprietor of Knickerbocker Hall for the free use of the Croton Water.

Adverse to the application of the People's Washing and Bathing Company for the free use of the Croton Water.

In favor of giving permission to Crane & Co., to regulate Twenty-ninth-street from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Board of Education report to this Board the number of pupils who have attended and been taught in the schools under the charge of the Board in 1853 and 1854.

On motion the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

A number of petitions from various persons and corporations, for the correction of erroneous taxation.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of Wm. Dodge, for copying a general index in the office of the Register of the County, $119 25; of Joseph Krueger, for furnishing fire and light at No. 35 Warren-street, on the day of election, $6; of James Elliott, for the rent of a room, in the Fourth-avenue, for the election, $40; of Wm. H. Bell, policeman, for going to Saratoga, $17; from the same, for going to Montgomery County, $13 56.

BILLS PAID.

Of Munroe & Ferguson, for fitting up a room for holding an election in the Third Ward, $22 90; of Powers & Schoonmaker, for fitting up rooms for the purposes of the election in the Eleventh Ward, $103 56.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of recommending the Common Council to purchase the portrait of Baron Steuben; in favor of reducing the tax of Daniel Ward and others, in accordance with the prayer of their petitions.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Tract Society—Missionary Intelligence.

At the Monthly Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Missionary Society, held at the Tract House yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the American Board, communicated recent intelligence from the Missions—of which the following are some of the items:

INDIA.

Letters have been received from Dr. ANDERSON and Mr. THOMPSON, the deputation from India who were sent from the Red Sea; they were well and expected to reach Bombay soon from that point. From Ahmednuggur Dr. BALLANTINE writes Sept. 28:

On the 14th we had a meeting of our native congregation simultaneously with the meeting of the Board in Hartford; and on that occasion several natives delivered addresses. Eight or ten persons were examined for admission to the Church, but for various reasons their case was deferred. Many of the children of the converts desire to participate in the privileges of the Church.

ARCOT.

The death of Mrs. W. W. SCUDDER, Sept. 11, at Madras, is announced. The mission is greatly afflicted by this bereavement. Several Mahomedans have been recently baptized, by Scotch and other missionaries in India.

CHINA.

Business is altogether stopped at Canton. The city was invested by the rebels. Great distress prevailed.

A letter from Capt. FISHBURN of the Royal Navy, to the Dublin *Express*, pronounces the recently published proclamation of TAE-PING-WANG a forgery.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. COAN (Sept. 20) gives an interesting account of a tour made by him along the Eastern coast of Hawaii. His church (Hilo) contains 5,300 members.

AFRICA.

Mr. WALKER (Sept. 11) reports all well in the Gaboon Mission.

THE NESTORIAN MISSION.

Mr. CRANE died in Gower in August. Additional Missionaries are required.

COCHTAWS.

Sept. 10.—Nine men admitted to the Church at Red River on examination.

THE ARMENIAN MISSION.

Two new Stations, Livas and Marash, are to be occupied. Interesting incidents in addition were reported.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALities, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

HEALTH FOR SICKNESS.—DO NOT WAIT FOR an attack of sickness, but on the first appearance of the enemy assist nature in her operations to expel him from the body. This is the object always attained by those who use BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thousands, who have kept their beds for years, have been restored by the use of this medicine. They are as harmless as a piece of bread, yet all-powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. By the use of Brandreth's Pills the blood is gradually purified, and becomes too strong for all impediments to its free course, and thus the body is restored to perfect health and vigor. The [illegible] power over man, is thus given a corporeal [illegible]; and what is better, we know how to assist the good principle—the blood—to conquer the bad humors, and thus produce health and cheerfulness, where before there was nothing but sadness and despair.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the Principal Office, Brandreth Building—entrance No. 43 Canal st.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson's Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Stone Marten, Chinchilla, Rock Marten, Mink, &c. His stock of Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs, he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and judgment of the ladies of New-York and vicinity. An immense stock of Gentlemen's Fur and Plush Caps, of the most recherche patterns, combining elegance with warmth, has also just been opened, and all who desire to fortify themselves against the blasts of Winter, are invited to call and examine them. Ladies' Fur and Felt Bonnets, together with an elegant variety of lovely Hats for Children.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—AMONG THE MANY physical disadvantages which perfect favors, premature baldness is one of the worst. It originates in the disinclination to cultivate the hair by the ordinary rules nature has provided for its healthy continuance. Whenever it begins to manifest itself, it progresses rapidly, unless checked. BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID is the best preventive and cure of baldness. Sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; CHAS. RING & CO.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by chemists and perfumers throughout the world.

READER!—OH, SAY CAN'T YOU SEE BY THE dawn's early light, or at any other time, that the Hats worn by the [illegible] and elegant are those of KNOX'S manufacture? If you cannot recognize the article, you certainly are no connoisseur in Hats, which you should be. His hats are known and worn everywhere. The ladies know that his Furs are elegant and superior—his umbrel'as handsome and good—his canes tasteful, and everything he has of the best quality and of moderate price. Stores No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand [illegible] Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction, at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains, full 25 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the city, all of which must be sold cheap.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE PERFORM THIS EVENING, the Black Barber, Balloon Gallop, Plantation Chorus, Plantation Holiday Festival, and Pantomime of Jocko. All these, in addition to a grand Concert and Medley, comprising favorite Songs, Dances, &c. The entertainments of this establishment are such as will be appreciated by all. See advertisement in amusement column.

SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST.—GENIN HAS just received a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Hudson's Bay Sable Furs, at a considerable reduction on the original cost, which enables him to offer a very desirable luxury this cold weather, at an extraordinary small expense. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PLAID CASHMERES—PLAID CASHMERES.—WE will offer this morning 200 pieces of fine French Plaid Cashmeres, at 3s. per yard. These are the cheapest goods ever offered to the public. They are the same as usually sold at 5s. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PRIZE RETICULES.—THOSE BEAUTIFUL ARTIcles which attracted so much attention at the Crystal Palace, and for which the manufacturers (Kurn & Feustle) received the only medal awarded, can be seen at the depôt, No. 307 Broadway. Reticules from $1 upwards.
A. & J. SAUNDERS.

FINE DELAINES, AT 12½ CTS. PER YARD.—JUST received 1,500 yards fine Delaines, which we will sell at the very low price of 1s. per yard. Also, rich plaid Delaines, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

DRY GOODS—PURCHASERS WILL DO WELL TO examine the extensive stock of E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, who is now selling the cheapest and richest Silks, Merinos, Delaines, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Paramattas, Bombazines, &c., in the City.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gollin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Steamship Company.—The ten steamships [illegible] between this port and this port, having been purchased by a new Company, will be continued on the same route, under the name of "CROMWELL'S BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE." These powerful and first class vessels have been put in perfect order, and the proprietors, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are determined to make this the cheapest and most expeditious freight route for the West.

By an arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, their cars will connect with these boats at Locust Point Depot, Baltimore, and all goods for the West will be landed in the shortest possible time, and under cover of the Locust-point Wharf shed.

While no other line enjoys such advantages for a safe and speedy transmission of freight to the West, shippers may rely on their freight receiving the best care and greatest dispatch.

The business of the line will be conducted by HENRY B. CROMWELL, at the office of the Company, corner of Albany and Washington-sts.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO. Boston.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations and subjected to inconveniences therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown on the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Lectures 1854-55, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st. Second Course. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D., LL.D., of Amherst College, on the Religious Bearings of Geology, as follows:

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—*Principles of Inorganic Geology bearing upon Religion.*
THURSDAY, Dec. 14—*Principles of Organic Geology bearing upon Religion.*
THURSDAY, Dec. 21—*Illustrations of Natural Religion from Geology.*
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—*Illustrations of Revealed Religion from Geology.*

The first two Lectures are, in part, a brief elucidation of the principles of Geology, illustrated by the use of numerous drawings.

Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1; Member's ticket, $1. Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Free Reading Room of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court-sts., or of the Managers. WM. BACKUS, Chm. Lecture Committee.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a course of Ten Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D., in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at [illegible] o'clock. Subsequent lectures of the course will be delivered by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, Dec. 8. Subject—*The Beautiful in Nature* [illegible]. Dec. 15, Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont. Subject—*The True Administration of the Law in the Naturalization of Foreigners.* Hon. G. P. MARSH, ex-U. S. Minister to Turkey—2 lectures, 1 Turkey. Rev. N. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, J. E. SPALDING, of this City, and others.

Tickets for the Course, $1; single admission, 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evenings of the Lectures; also of B. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 39 Broadway, and of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Bookstore, Broadway, corner Amity-st.

BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman of Committee.

Unionport Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that the Secretary has been duly authorized to collect all arrearages, and will be to receive payments at his residence, No. 135 [illegible], on EVERY EVENING, except Wednesday [illegible], from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M. It will be necessary for each and every member to pay the sum of [illegible] which sum must be paid by the 23d of the present month, and all lots unpaid for will be sold at public auction on the evening of the above date at No. 183 Bowery.

N. B.—The regular meetings of the Association are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 183 Bowery. By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

Louis Napoleon and Augustus Caesar.—Mr. [illegible] HEALEY will deliver the second lecture of this course on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Steps by which the two Emperors rose to Power.*

"The resemblance shown between Pagan Rome and [illegible] Paris, was indeed striking."—*N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 1.*

"Mr. Healey, in a brilliant and scholarly manner, reviewed the two epochs, and indicated the singular analogies between the two Emperors."—*N. Y. Express, Dec. 1.*

These lectures were prepared in Paris during a five years' residence, in sight of many of the events they refer to. Tickets 25 cents, may be had at the door.

Rev. Robert Baird will deliver a Lecture before the New-York Library Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1854, at Hope Chapel (Broadway) on the following subject: "*Russia and Turkey—the Origin and Causes of the Present War.*" Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Carter & Brothers, No. 285 Broadway, Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, [illegible], No. 56 Bond-st., and at the door. No postponement on account of weather.

P. A. [illegible],
[illegible] WARD,
GEO. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
C. A. [illegible], } Lecture Committee.

A Whisper to the Ladies.

Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your beauty check?
Is your skin of sallow tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

The Committee for Receiving Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the British Army and Navy engaged in the war with Russia, report the receipt of $7,750—and as it is believed that there are still many who intend to subscribe, they are requested to send in their subscriptions at once, to W. YOUNG, Esq., *Albion* Office, Park-place; or to JOSEPH STUART, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-st.; or to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at noon. Subjects—*Cooking Food for Hogs—Cutting and Steaming Food for Cattle—Building Ice Houses—Use of Salt in Agriculture—Use of Lime, &c.—Washing Fruit Trees with Alkaline Washes.* Some interesting papers will be read. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

New-York Historical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their Rooms in the University on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. J. G. KOHL, the celebrated traveler, will lay before the Society a large number of maps relating to the discovery and early history of America, with explanatory remarks.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

Attention, Young Men.—LECTURE ON WRITING.—N. S. [illegible] will deliver a Lecture on his *New System of Instruction in Penmanship*, assisted by S. P. ANDREWS, Esq., at the Concert Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. Several teachers will be present, and address the meeting.

Notice.—The next meeting of the members of the BOOTH ASSOCIATION of New-York will be held at the house of David Treadwell, on 87th-st., near 3d-av., Yorkville, on the 7th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons who are claimed heirs to the Booth estates in England are requested to attend.

D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—Mr. LORD, by special request of his audience at the close of his Course at the University, will repeat his Lecture on *Napoleon*. The Lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, (Broadway,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 6. Admission 25 cents. No postponement from bad weather.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.—Purchasers of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps are hereby notified that a new Tariff of prices have been made out, which can be had, on application, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 22 Beaver-st.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.—The second of the Course will be given by Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman to the remaining thirteen Lectures, $2.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. G. L. of Southern New-York, will hold its stated December session, in the room of O. F. Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

JOHN I. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

O. U. A.—Continental Chapter No. 12.—The members of the Chancery are hereby notified to meet at their Room, No. 201 Bowery, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, (ex-Chancellor,) CHARLES [illegible]. The Chancery of O. U. A. and members of the Order in General, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. B. [illegible], Sachem.

T. VAN [illegible], C. of C. [illegible]

T. F. Meagher Club.—The members of this Club are requested to meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock, at their Club-room, Union Building, Bowery, near Broome-st., for the transaction of urgent business.

E. HUGHES, V. P.

O. P. [illegible], Secretary.

Mount Vernon.—The members of the Industrial Home Association, [illegible] are requested to meet at Eagle Rooms, corner of Forsyth and Delancey-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. By order of

JOHN STEVENS, President.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid, and a most excellent washer and ironer, fond of children, and is willing to assist the cook on wash-days; is a capable girl at upstairs work or housework in a small private family. Wishes a permanent place, as she seldom wishes to change her employer. Has one year's City reference from her last employer. Will take $5 a month. Call at No. 382 1st-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent, well recommended German Protestant girl as general housemaid or nurse and seamstress; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Please call at No. 11 Rivington-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 283 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or is willing to do general housework where there is four in the family. Good City reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork. One who is competent to take charge of an infant. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objections to the country; reference from her last place, where she was 3½ years. Can be seen for one week, at No. 411 6th-av., near 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Protestant girl, with good recommendations, wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 43 Amity-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; or would take a situation as laundress. Good City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 213 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl from the north of Ireland, a good washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing. Please call at No. 245 Stanton-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as seamstress. Is a first-rate cutter. She is also good-tempered and obliging. Can produce unexceptionable references from her last place, where she has lived two years. Please call at No. 100 East 13th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant Seamstress, who cuts and fits for children, understands dressmaking, repairing, &c., wishes employment in families by the day. The best of city reference can be given, if required. Please address (for one week) M. D., Union-square Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale butter and provision store, a man who can influence a large City and other trade by cash trade. Address, with reference, F. C., at this office.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse (English or Scotch preferred.) Must be fully competent in every respect, and have good City reference. Good wages will be given for a suitable person. Apply at No. 31 Platt-st., or No. 24 East 27th-st., New-York.

WET NURSE.—A respectable German woman, married and healthy, with a full and fresh breast of milk, and mother of a stout, healthy child, wishes to obtain a situation as wet nurse, or wants a baby at her own residence. Address E. H., *Times* Office.

COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation in Brooklyn as cook. She has good testimonials, and may be seen for three days at No. 63 Pierpont-st. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing.

COOK.—A situation is wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-rate cook. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69 West 15th-st.

AMERICAN OR GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—One that can do all the work in a small private family in Jersey City. Inquire No. 136 West st., Washington Market, New-York.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED—For every town and city in the United States, to sell the LIFE OF PETITE BUNKUM, the great Yankee Showman, giving a history of the author of "Joyce Heath," "Tom Thumb," &c. &c., showing how to make a fortune and how to keep it. The book is now ready for agents, with a splendid circular illustrated with the "Wooly Horse," &c. Great inducements and a large percentage allowed to agents. Young men, now is your time—improve it.

P. F. HARRIS, Publisher,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

Office, No. 5 up stairs. Letters promptly answered. Circulars and terms sent by mail.

LAD WANTED—In a wholesale cloth warehouse, to learn the business—a smart, intelligent boy, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended; must reside with his parents in the City. Apply at Nos. 33 and 35 Barclay-st.

ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, in an importing and jobbing house for men's wear. Applicant must write a neat and rapid hand, and be expert at figures. One who has had some experience preferred. Address Box Nox No. 184 Post-Office.

TO TEACHERS.—The Board of Education of the City of Newark, N. J., desires to secure the services of competent Teachers in the Newark High School, to be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of January, 1855, as follows: One male assistant teacher—salary, first year, $500, second year, $550, and thereafter $600 per annum; one female principal in the female department—salary, first year, $400, second year, $450, and thereafter $500 per annum; six female assistant teachers—salary, first year, $250, second year, $275, and thereafter $300 per annum. A Committee of the Board will attend at the High School building, on the corner of Washington and Linden-sts., in the City of Newark, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the appointment of male assistant; and at the same place on Friday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the appointment of female principal and assistant teachers.

F. W. RICORD, Secretary.

TEACHER.—A German lady, teacher of Music on the Piano, Singing in German and French languages, would like to find a private family or a boarding-house where she could exchange lessons for board. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—To assist in a school sixty miles from New-York. Address, with statement of qualifications, JOHN W. BOUND, Florida, Orange Co., New-York.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers of excellent character and ability. Also, servants in every capacity faithfully admonished and instructed. Supplied from this Institution. Two wet nurses wanted.

OWNER WANTED—For a very fine blooded Cow, nearly white, spotted with red, which was stopped on suspicion of being stolen, on Saturday, 2d inst., by the 12th District Police, at Harlem. Apply at the Station-house.

WASHING WANTED—By a good laundress, who has the best of City reference, for a few gentlemen and ladies, or families washing, to do at her residence, No. 131 West 18th-st., upper floor, back room.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—With a view of purchasing, if desirable—a middle sized house and requisite outbuildings, in good repair, with from 15 to 20 acres of land, near to a railroad dépôt, and within one hour's ride of New-York. Address, stating location, rent and price, J. B. J., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO HIRE—For a term of years, or to purchase, with about fifteen acres of land, on the East or Hudson River, within forty miles of New-York City. Address, stating description and terms, Mr. T., Box No. 982, Post-Office, New-York City.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber invites public attention to his present unrivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, stone marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, genet, squirrel, fox, mountain marten, and fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class City retail trade, and at extremely moderate prices.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—FUR STORE.—J. H. HARLEY has opened a very choice selection of Furs, which he has prepared expressly for his choice retail trade, made under his own supervision, from his own importations, comprising Sables, Ermine, Marten, Chinchilla, Fitch, East Maine and Russian Mink Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs. In fact, he has articles to suit all, for he sells a good set of Furs for $3 50. Every article is made in the best manner, and warranted as represented, ever wishing to add to his reputation already established, and well aware of the deception practiced in the Fur business.

His aim is to sell none but the best articles at the lowest prices the same can be afforded at, adopting, as near as possible, the one-price system. He would invite all who wish to examine his assortment, to call at his old stand, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 37 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS K. PHILLIPS, No. 128 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, on the first floor, to rent with board to a gentleman and wife, in a private family. House has all the modern improvements. Also, rooms for a few single gentlemen. Apply at No. 124 16th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—Also a parlor and bedroom just vacated, on the second floor front. Also, a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 24 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 136 West 20th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A furnished room to let to a gentleman, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday. Apply at No. 10 Ninth-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and wife, a pleasant room, with full board for the lady, breakfast and tea (dinner Sunday) for the gentleman. Also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen with partial board, in a private family. House new and pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of either the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 96 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 36 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also, one side room.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by a young lady. Terms must be moderate. Would be willing to give lessons in French as part compensation. Address L. A. M., office *New-York Daily Times.*

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a lady with two children and nurse, in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. Address J. E. B., No. 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant double room and also a single one can be obtained at No. 139 Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton and nearly opposite the Athenæum.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, WITH BOARD—In a private family residing between 4th and 14th-sts., for a gentleman, his wife and three children, for which $25 a week will be paid. References exchanged. Apply to B. B. S., at this office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on the first floor of a fine house in 25th-st., near 5th-av. Apply at or address to No. 48 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD—At No. 27 Bond-st., large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An entirely new, well selected, and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for presents.

DRESSING CASES.

The best and largest assortment of English and French Dressing Cases in the City.

BIBLES.

Collins's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both plainly and elegantly bound, in great variety.

RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,
No. 30 John-st.,
Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of

URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS,
CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c.
Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY.
PLATED GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS.
FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS,
ADAPTED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

$4 PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those who purchase $2 worth of Music from our stock, (the largest in the United States, of one million works,) will be entitled to a premium of music of $4. We have disposed of, for this purpose, an amount of $25,000 OF VALUABLE MUSIC, displayed on a separate counter, suitably arranged for the public's choice, from which everybody may select such as suits him.

First remark.—Orders coming from other places, must distinctly state the kind of music wanted, to enable us to select the $4 premium according to the want.

Second remark.—The present contains at least 80 pages, or 20 sheets of the best authors' engraved music, not to compare with the music for the million.

T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Dépôt,
No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

Grand and square (premium) piano-fortes, from the best manufacturers, which combine all good qualities—richness of tone, elegance and cheapness—without any competition in the City, fully warranted by

T. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Dépôt,
No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAYS—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled........ $20
GOLD WATCHES, from........ [illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled........ 12 to 40
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated........ 15 to 30
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AN UNEQUALED PROGRAMME OF ETHIOPIAN
Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which
WARDEN, BOYD, LE PETITE CHRISTINE,
and the entire Star Troupe will appear.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Circle of Admission, 25 cents.
GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will for the present, by special arrangement, admit four persons each, to
PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA-HOUSE.
[illegible] OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD,
ONLY [illegible] MORE TO SELL.
To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the
100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES
donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST.—Union-square.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, second time of Donizetti's Opera, in four acts, of

LA FAVORITA.

Madame GRISI, Signori MARIO, BADIALI, and SUSINI, will sustain the principal characters.
The ROUSSET SISTERS will appear.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to Parquette, First Circle of Boxes and Secured Seats........ $2 00
Promenade Tickets........ 1 00
Second Circle of Boxes........ 1 00
Amphitheatre........ 50
Private and Proscenium Boxes........ [illegible] to [illegible] each.

Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st. daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock. Dress Circle Seats may be secured from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., daily, without extra charge.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
MLLE. NAU
AS LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR.
For the last time.

Edgar........ Mr. ST. ALBYN
Col. Ashton, Mr. IRVING | Raymond, Mr. HORNCASTLE
Arthur, Mr. HARRISON | Norman, Mr. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, first appearance of MLLE. NAU as THE SOMNAMBULIST.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
Glorious Success of the Fairy Opera of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
With the best Scenery, best Music and best Cast ever produced in the piece.
G. S. Buckley as the Beast; R. Bishop as John Quill; Miss [illegible] as Beauty; W. Percival as [illegible].
Sisters, Fairies, &c., by the Company.
And will be repeated every night this week, with "A superior Ethiopian Entertainment."
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.)
H. WOOD........ Manager, &c.

White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world.

H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, deems it not out of place to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing pantomime, and dancing in white character.

H. W. intends simply to hold the mirror up to nature, and give each evening a faithful representation of Negro life, without detracting from their merits or exalting them above their proper sphere in society—thereby giving a very pleasing as well as a most instructive moral.

THIS EVENING an entire change of programme.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week,
Negro Minstrelsy, Funny and Comic Dances.
To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque on
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire........ S. A. Wells
Jack Strike........ George Christy
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE FAMILY OF THE late T. F. BRIGGS, at Wood's Varieties, Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1854, on which occasion Mr. Wood has generously tendered the use of his Hall, and the whole of the company have volunteered their services. Tickets can be had of any of the under-mentioned Committee, and at all the principal hotels and music stores.

NEIL McLANE NEWSOM, Chairman.

CHAS. L. HICKS, Secretary. Wm. Henry [illegible],
Albert McIlwain, David [illegible],
Thomas Moore, John Simpson,
Francis [illegible], Capt. J. T. [illegible],
Stephen H. Clapp, John Pyne and others.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

Musical Director........ H. B. Dodworth.
Leader of the Orchestra........ Geo. F. Bristow.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

To all parts of the house, can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

Private Boxes can be secured without extra charge, on early application at Dodworth's Music Store, Broadway. See Programme.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.—FOURTH WEEK OF THE NEW YORK PLAY—THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY.
Nightly played to full and fashionable audiences.
Mr. BURTON in his great part of [illegible].
Mr. JOHNSTON as the New-York Boy.
Mr. JORDAN as [illegible].
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Marchant, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hughes, &c.
To conclude with the Farce of the
MIDDY ASHORE.
Harry Halcyon, with songs........ Miss Macarthy.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commence at 7 precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 5, will be performed the new play, in 5 acts, entitled

INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN.
Parthenia........ Miss Davenport.
To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza, entitled
GANEM; OR, THE SLAVE OF LOVE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, will be presented Holcroft's Comedy, of

THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Harry Dornton... Mr. Lester | Goldfinch... Mr. Brougham
Sophia........ Rosa Bennett | Jenny........ Mrs. Stephens
To conclude with the successful Farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $6, for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 5, will be acted the Tragedy of

OTHELLO.
Othello... Mr. Jas. Anderson | Desdemona... Mrs. M. Jones.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Benefit of MISS EMILY MESTAYER, THIS EVENING. The WAX STATUARY, the LIVING GIRAFFES, the LIVING BOA CONSTRICTOR, the original HAPPY FAMILY, &c. TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1854. AFTERNOON, at 3, FROM VILLAGE TO COURT, TO OBLIGE BENSON, and the PERFORMING BEARS. EVENING, at 7½, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

$500 AND $250 FOR AN ORIGINAL PLAY.—The subscriber offers a prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best, and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the second best original five act play, accepted as such, and especially adapted for performance at the American Museum. The MSS. to be sent in to the office of the Museum, on or before the 1st March, 1855.

P. T. BARNUM.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN! This miraculous Prodigy is daily visited by astonished multitudes, at

GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 BROADWAY.
A woman's soul, with sentiment refin'd,
Imbues the Hybrid—hideously enshrin'd,
Personifying "Beauty and the Beast," combin'd.
Admission, 25 cents.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mrs. MACREADY, the celebrated Actress, will give a Dramatic Reading, consisting of selections from Shakspeare, Byron, Knowles, Scott and several of our modern poets, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; three tickets for $1. To be had at W. HALL & SON'S, and at the door.

PSYCHOLOGY, OR SCIENCE OF THE MIND.—Dr. BENTON continues his lectures, also, interesting and amusing experiments, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at the same place and hour. Admittance, one shilling.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

[illegible]

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of our Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to *Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, Surrogate, District Attorney, Register, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and Governor of the Almshouse for the City and County of New-York:*

The BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said City and County, [illegible] of November and 1st and 2d days of December, 1854, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the general election held on the seventh day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

[illegible]

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of our Chairman and Secretary, this second day of December, A. D. 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to *Representatives in Congress.*

The BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said City and County [illegible]

[illegible]

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of our Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to *Members of Assembly.*

[illegible]

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to *Police Justices for the Second, Seventh, and Eighth Judicial Districts, and Civil Justice for the Seventh Judicial District of the City and County of New-York.*

The BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York having met at the office of the Clerk of said City and County [illegible]

[illegible]

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary, this 2d day of December, 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

DECLARATION.

The BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1854, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, determine and declare,

That FERNANDO WOOD, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City and County of New-York.

That JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Recorder of the City and County of New-York.

That SIDNEY H. STUART, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected City Judge of the City and County of New-York.

That ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

That A. OAKEY HALL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York.

That JOHN J. DOANE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Register of the City and County of New-York.

That JOSEPH S. EBLING, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Streets and Lamps of the City and County of New-York.

That DANIEL F. TIEMANN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Alms-House of the City and County of New-York.

That MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Second Judicial District of the City and County of New-York.

That MICHAEL CONNOLLY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District of the City and County of New-York.

That WILLIAM S. DAVISON, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District of the City and County of New-York.

That THOMAS PEARSON, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Civil Justice of the Seventh Judicial District of the City and County of New-York.

Dated New-York, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a general Election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1854, DO CERTIFY, determine and declare,

That DAVID O'KEEFE, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected to the office of Member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District of said City and County.

That ROBERT B. COLEMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected to the office of Member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District of said City and County.

That PATRICK H. MAGUIRE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District of said City and County.

That JOHN D. DIXON, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District of said City and County.

That EDWIN L. SMITH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District of said City and County.

That WILLIAM B. AITKEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District of said City and County.

That CHARLES C. LEIGH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District of said City and County.

That THEODORE STUYVESANT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District of said City and County.

That ROBERT J. JIMMERSON, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected to the office of Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District of said City and County.

That NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That JOSEPH H. PETTY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected to the office of Member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District of said City and County.

That WILLIAM C. McLAUGHLIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District of said City and County.

That RICHARD H. BLATCHFORD, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That THOMAS J. MUNDAY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That ABAS G. WILLIAMS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That JOHN S. COCKS by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

Dated New-York, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1854.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

On motion of the Supervisor of the Ninth Ward:

Resolved, That the Statements and Declarations in relation to the several officers be published in the *Times,* the *Tribune,* the *Herald,* the *Evening Post,* the *Express,* the *Sunday Atlas,* and the *Sunday Dispatch.*

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TUMBES will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec 5, 6, 8 and 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 38 Pine and No. 36 Cedar-sts., the largest and most attractive sale of the season, fancy goods, paintings, jewelry, &c.—A splendid assortment of rich Parisian and English fancy goods, consisting in part of magnificently decorated and painted China vases, colognes, card receivers, jewel caskets, richly decorated dinner and tea sets, tea and coffee sets richly painted, motto cups, &c.

BRONZES—Alone bronze and ormolu clocks, shades and stands, various subjects figures, groups, statuettes, coupes, bronze and ormolu candelabras, candlesticks, &c.

Parian marble vases, pitchers, jewel stands, figures, groups, statuettes, &c.

BISQUE WARE—Richly decorated statuettes, figures, groups, virgin and child, &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE—Optical cut vases, colognes, card receivers, [illegible] and turquoise carafes, and tumblers, vases richly gilt and enameled, flint cut decanters, champagnes, clarets, wines, liquors, liqueur stands, verde antique.

PAPIER-MACHE GOODS—Portfolios, dressing cases, work boxes, glove boxes, card receivers.

SILVER PLATED WARE—Tea and coffee services, coffee urns, [illegible] sets, cake baskets, casters, card baskets, waiters, dinner and dessert forks, table, tea and dessert spoons. Also, a large quantity of German silver ware.

Catalogues on Tuesday morning. The attention of the trade and purchasers generally is requested to this sale, as every article will be peremptorily sold to close consignments, the whole forming the most attractive selection of fancy goods ever offered at public sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 663 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., at the warerooms of Mr. J. Olsen.—SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE made in the most elegant and fashionable French style by the best workmen in the country—consisting of superb [illegible]

[illegible]

This stock can be examined at any time previous to the sale, and will be found the newest styles and best class furniture offered at auction this season. We confidently invite our friends and others to attend the sale.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., [illegible]

[illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 19 Nassau-st., [illegible]

[illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION—Of the valuable property No. 110 Hudson-st., in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following real estate, viz.:

IN PARTITION—The two-story brick front house and lot of ground known as No. 110 Hudson-st., [illegible] Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction by order of the Administrators on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No [illegible] The sale of the parlor furniture will take place at 11 o'clock precisely. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—Of the 438 lots in the Xth Ward, city of Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park, &c. &c. Sale positive to the highest bidder. JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec 5, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., [illegible] Maps are ready at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

R. D. GOODWIN, Auctioneer.

R. D. GOODWIN—Will sell at his salesroom in Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., a large assortment of Millinery, Embroidery and Fancy Goods. Also, some articles of Household Furniture, consisting in part, of ribbons, laces, embroideries, silks, satins, velvets, flowers, feathers, bonnets, together with other goods belonging to a fancy store. [illegible] all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st. To Undertakers—Assignees' Sale.—The entire stock of an undertaker, comprising about 300 coffins of various sizes, together with a quantity of stock and tools, hearse and horses, with sleighs and pole, fly net, etc., in excellent order.

TERMS—Cash in bankable money only. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit.

F. D. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

BY FOSTER & LOPER.—By virtue of a chattle mortgage, dated Nov 21, 1854, and duly filed, made by ANDREW STONE, M. D., of Brooklyn, to GILBERT SAYRES, will sell at public auction, at No 342 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the furniture contained in said mortgage, consisting of carpets, bedsteads, oil-cloth, stoves, bookcase, chairs, bureaus, &c. &c.
Dec. 5, 1854. GILBERT SAYRES, Mortgagee.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of China, Glass and White Stone Ware, by WILLIAM W. SHIRLEY, TUESDAY, Dec 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the commission salesroom of THOMAS F. FIELD, No. 167 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., [illegible] to be sold without reserve for cash, in lots to suit purchasers.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will have a large sale on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st., of white granite, cc, dipt, edge-painted, blue-printed, Rockingham, yellow and Gipsey ware, glass ware, cutlery, Britannia ware, and China toys, in lots to suit retailers and country merchants. Catalogues are now ready.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 246 Pearl-st., [illegible] Catalogues the day previous.

A. D. GALE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By A. D. GALE, No. 322 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Those in want will do well to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 40 Pine-st., corner of William.—TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, being a collateral security.

61 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and [illegible] Railroad Co., $100 each.

Also, at 12½ o'clock,

20 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, $100 each.
15 shares Atlantic Bank Stock, $100 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
20 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
20 shares Central Bank Stock, $40 each.

$1,000 Seven per cent. 1st mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, due 1873; interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Seven per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due 1873; interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Eight per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds of the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago (known as the Wisconsin Lake Shore) Railroad, due 1869; interest payable April 1 and Oct 1, at the Broadway Bank in New-York, $1,000 each.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-Lane, fancy goods, oil paintings, &c., to pay advances and charges. An assortment of fine jewelry consisting of fine watches, silver do., gold earrings, ladies' bracelets, cloak pins, gold spectacles, lockets, &c. Also, mourning goods, bracelets, hair pins, brooches, head dresses, &c. Also porcelain china vases of various kinds, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, china tête à tête sets, &c., &c. The oil paintings will be sold to pay advances and charges.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO.—Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are prepared to negotiate commercial paper and loans; make collections; buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and other securities, on commission and transact a general banking business.

D. F. ROBINSON, late President Hartford Bank.
CALVIN DAY of the firm of Day, Owen & Co.
GEO. P. BISSELL, late Cashier of Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Hartford.

Refer to H. A. Perkins, President, Hartford Bank; E. G. Howe, President, City Bank, Hartford; Charles Boswell, President Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Hartford; John J. Palmer, President Merchants' Bank, New-York; Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; F. Haven, President, Merchants' Bank, Boston; Blake, Howe & Co., Boston; J. C. Donnell, Cashier, Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 10th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds are convertible [illegible] They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—(For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company)—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY, as the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern.
GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT of ten per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on or before the 1st day of December, 1854.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1854.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed on the 14th inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 15th January next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—(in one sum,) on improved Real Estate, in the business part of this City. Apply to
E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 29 Wall-st., make collections on all parts of the Union and British Provinces, buy and sell land warrants and stocks, bonds, &c. on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—Redeemed at ¼ per cent., by CHAS. B. GRAVNISS, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

DEPOSITES IN BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, remaining unclaimed for two years previous to 1st September, 1854.

[illegible]

Dividends on the Stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, due two years previous to 1st Sept., 1854, and unclaimed.

[illegible]

The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of October, A. D. 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.
o7-law6wTu

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1854.—The WESTERN BANK OF LOCKPORT has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of FREDERICK P. JAMES & CO. *of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its* circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30-'54-law6y

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
au29-'54-law6yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.
f1-law6yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

OMNIBUSES FOR SALE.—A few second-hand Omnibuses for sale low. Apply at the Office of the Third-av. Railroad, corner 61st-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first-class four-story houses, Nos. 11, 13, 17, 19 and 21 20th-st., a few doors west of 4th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels, and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 4th and 3d-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $8,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 48 West 39th-st., or W. H. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three story and basement brick house, marble mantels and gas throughout. Location unexceptionable—Hoyt-st., fifth door north of Atlantic-st.—being only ten minutes' walk from the South Ferry, and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Price $4,500—$2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A fine large house new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 53 John-st., and J. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st. BOOME & BUNNELL, No. 302 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island road, and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence with from 8 to 25 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites of from 4 to 24 City lots each. Would be exchanged for City property, or 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. ROBINSON, No. 138 Grand-st.

TWO FULL-SIZED BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully located on 49th-st., between Madison-av. and 5th-av., directly opposite two handsome brown stone houses. Street graded. Croton water, &c. Price low. Terms easy. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethian Cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time.
CHARLES LAMBERT.

VANDEWATER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That valuable House and Lot, known as No. 34 Vandewater-st., for sale, on accommodating terms; title unexceptionable. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. 16 Duane-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—Of 110 tons, carrying 160 tons in 7 feet water. For particulars inquire of AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Marine railways, Astoria, Long Island, opposite 88th-st. East River, New-York. Also, *for sale or to let,* the unexpired lease of premises known as Nos. 261 and 263, west corner of Watts-st. For particulars inquire as above.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES
TO LET IN BROOKLYN.
Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

[illegible]
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
No. 27 Wall-st., or at the House.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 13th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 25 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door, or No. 64 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET.—(With Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, Hoboken commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City, and replete with every convenience, water, gas, bath, &c. The whole terrace of 17 elegant houses belong to ROBERT L. STEVENS, which makes it his interest to use every precaution to preserve the quiet and gentility of the neighborhood for private residences. Inquire at the office corner Hudson and 3d-st., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN, Agent.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, No. 243 Gold-st. to let, and immediate occupation given. It is in complete order and situated only four doors from Fulton-av. Rail Cars, in a first-rate neighborhood; very suitable for a Physician; has night bell, &c. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A handsomely furnished house, on high ground, with more than the ordinary improvements, within 15 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and all in complete order. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LAWYERS.—To Let from the 18th December until 1st May, 1855, a part of an office. Inquire of T. J. FONDA, No. 37 Nassau-street.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 150 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 4 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 544 New-York Post-Office. [illegible] *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on disease. Twenty-three years a specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken, treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable in every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all *Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the* Procreative Function. [illegible] should take the *LUCINA CORDIAL.* $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 38 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

SMETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. Is certain in its effects, pleasant in its application and harmless in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway.

LEECHES.—30,000 Swedish and German Leeches, arrived in prime order, per steamer *Hermann,* for sale by J. F. OLSU & CO., Nos. 29 and 30 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Received, mahogany, rose wood, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 38 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c. [illegible] This fine stock, in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 6
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 13
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 27
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, " New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 10
CANADA, Stone, " Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 17
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. TURNER, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, Dec 12, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,500 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, being but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

CROMWELL'S BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE.—GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
PARKERVILLE, GEORGE'S CREEK,
MOUNT SAVAGE, LOCUST POINT,
THOMAS SWAN, PIEDMONT,
CALEDONIA, TOPPER,
JACKSON, WESTERNPORT.

The above first class steamers, forming a new Baltimore steamship line, of great strength, and 600 tons burthen each built expressly for the Baltimore and New-York trade, will be dispatched for Baltimore daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North river.

These steamers run in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other Railroads West and South. The proprietors of the line are determined to make this the cheapest, most reliable, and expeditious freight route for the West. All goods intended for the West or South consigned to the Company's Agent, A. C. HALL, at Baltimore, will be transhipped without extra charge. Apply to HENRY B. CROMWELL, corner Washington and Albany-sts., or of Capt. JOHN RILEY, Pier No. 13 N. R. Shippers to the West can obtain through receipts of CALHOUN & CO., No. 36 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 38 State-st., Boston. Mark goods "Cromwell's Line."

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure Passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SCHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail Tuesday, Dec 26.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY Dec. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st.—This Company having a cash capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and well invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, at favorable terms. [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LAMBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 38 William-st. and No. 172 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
Nov. 15, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 4 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—Brokers fail, fund more into "go up," but LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS were never known to fail or yield their securities, except to the proper authorities—their depositors. A large assortment constantly on hand at the Depot of World's Safe Co., No. 128 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

165 CANAL STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. H. VAN ROTEN Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and repaired, stoves and ranges put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soap-stone griddles, for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddles consists in their requiring but one greasing when used. All kinds of mason-work done.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,439,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	785,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,343,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	2,375 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H F VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	173,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. P. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. P. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JAS. L. BARRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,047,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December 1854.
WM. H. RIBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,347,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
J. ROSS F. POSTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM E. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. E. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$434,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT T. CREAMER, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBT. T. CREAMER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	143,777 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JOHN G. BARON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,233,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$477,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$333,725 17
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	143,743 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,041,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JOHN M. DAVEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
C. E. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

METROPOLITAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 4 1854.
I hereby certify, as Vice-President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, that the foregoing statement is true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice President.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
ROBT. M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,436,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FERDINAND T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
SAMUEL JASSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$741,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
SAMUEL R. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
S. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only Great route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express, [illegible] A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express, [illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton ([illegible] miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's mail [illegible] steamers.

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

[illegible] in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains through to St. Louis ([illegible] miles) without landing. TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS [illegible] HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At Alton—Connections with daily line [illegible] to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and North-western Missouri.

At St. Louis—Connections with [illegible] for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers, and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. [illegible], 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the [illegible]. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M., Express Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—[illegible] P. M., Express Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—[illegible] P. M., Mail Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. [illegible], 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and [illegible] A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:25 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. [illegible], and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. [illegible], 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train [illegible] A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Trains [illegible] P. M. Way Passenger Train [illegible] A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train 12 [illegible]. For Peekskill [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown [illegible]. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st. for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER [illegible] LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare [illegible] [illegible]. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Trains [illegible] Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ([illegible]) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, [illegible] P. M.; Rouse's Point, [illegible] P. M., and at Montreal at [illegible] P. M. same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at [illegible] o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information respecting routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 [illegible]. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK (who was lost with the steamer Arctic). The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 113 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH.
Nov. 1, 1854. No. 118 and 119 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 118 and 119 Nassau-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. JOHN H. HALL.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of EVANS & DICKERSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber JAMES S. DICKERSON, has the sole power to settle the business of the late firm.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1854.

(Signed,) CHARLES T. EVANS,
JAMES S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH BRITTAN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to carry on the general Bookselling and Publishing business at the old stand, No. 697 Broadway, and is happy in announcing that he has secured the services of Mr. CHARLES T. EVANS, of the late firm of Evans & Dickerson, in a confidential connection, so far as his enfeebled health will permit.

JAMES S. DICKERSON.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec 2, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the Office, No. 47 Wall-st.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over all other of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign makers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and unrivaled whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in quantities to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Jefferson Market.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, C. H. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 18th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEBKE, No. 80 Wall-st., in said City, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north, by the southerly line or side of 57th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 53d-st.; on the east, by the westerly line or side of the 8th-av., and on the west, by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 8th av., between 53th-st. and 57th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th av., between 53th and 57th-sts., as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEBKE,
JOSEPH S. YORK,
} Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 120th-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby and who may be opposed to the same do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of [illegible]-st. and the centre line of the block between [illegible] and [illegible] and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof; and also all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts. on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854. Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. BLACHFIELD and CHAUNCEY CLARK, plaintiffs, against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant—SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the City of Utica, on the 27th day of October, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment in the sum of one thousand and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents with interest from the 19th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 27, 1854.

T. M. LALOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
o31-law6wTu* Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County—NICHOLAS DEVEREUX against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON and LEWIS WILSON—SIRS: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the city of Utica, on the 3d day of November, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 2d day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov 3, 1854.

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n7-law6wTu* Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against PATRICK BEGLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, No. 149 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, July 15, 1854.

JOHN D. LAWRENCE,
FRANCES B. STRYKER, } Executors.
jy18-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the City of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 280 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854.

AMANDA E. MILLER,
JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.
au29-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1854.

THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor.
au25-law6mTu* No. 73 New-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of Nov., 1854.

n7-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.

o24-law6mTu* JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 8 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the [illegible] day of September, 1854.

s5-law6mTu* JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 567 9th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1854.

MATHEW HETTRICK,
JINKERSON WILSON, } Administrators.
jy18-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RAPP, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 194 Second-st., in the City of Williamsburg, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1854.

DIEDRICH STRUSE,
je13-law6mTu* JOHN SCHREIBER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of [illegible], No. 65 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.

s12-law6mTu* LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.

COAL.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL DISCHARGING.—Landing, a cargo of superior quality, Egg and Stove sizes, which will be sold at the lowest market price, delivered direct from the boat, or recommend from yard. Also, Lehigh, Lehigh, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel and English Cannel Coal at current rates.

HENRY REEVE, cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY offers for sale Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, Va., to be shipped from their wharves in Baltimore, or from their docks in New-York. This Coal has been used in United States steamers, locomotives and iron foundries with entire satisfaction. For steam purposes it has no superior. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL! COAL!! [illegible] PER TON.—Large stove or range size will be delivered free of cartage to any part of the City, from the schooner [illegible], foot of [illegible]-st., North River, at the low rate of $6 25 per ton, weighed by a City weigher. Apply to the Captain on board. Cartmen [illegible] cents less.

COAL.—[illegible] NORTH, Coal Dealer—Yard, corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-sts. Down-town office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., second floor, in the rear.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from [illegible]-st. to [illegible]-st., where it joins the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story front room,) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

SECOND—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] of November, 1854.

THIRD—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

FOURTH—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of [illegible]-st. and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the 1st-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

FIFTH—That our report herein, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON,
GEORGE E. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH AVENUE, from Bloomingdale road to 125th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th av. between the northerly side of [illegible]-st. and the southerly side of 125th-st.

And also all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th av. and 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D., 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHON COHEN,
JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 12 o'clock M. on the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS,
TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 61st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS,
ABRAHAM MOORE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this city, on or before the 22d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED,
ANTHONY F. GALLAGHER,
n16-[illegible] Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS against ISABELLA ROONEY, in her own right and as administratrix of, &c., of BARTHOLOMEW ROONEY, deceased, Mark Rooney and Mary his wife, Peter Barrett and Ann Barrett his wife, and [illegible] Ann also as wife of John Doe, said Ann being the sister of said Bartholomew Rooney, deceased, and John Doe being the husband of said Ann, Catharine McGovern and Philip McGovern her husband, Daniel Rooney and Mary Rooney, Ann Rooney, and the people of the State of New-York.—Amended Summons.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at his office, in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n21-law6wTu

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of November, 1854.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Frances L. Childs vs. Solomon Childs.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit. Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

FIFTH DAY. Monday, Dec. 4.

The Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday, and proceeded with the trial of the cause. Mrs. Childs was present as usual, accompanied by a lady friend. Mr. Childs appeared for the first time in the court-room during the progress of the case.

The counsel for the defence introduced on the stand as a witness Mr. William Childs, a brother of the defendant, who, on being sworn, testified substantially as follows:

I am a brother of the defendant, and a member of the firm of Childs Brothers, Cincinnati; my father resides in Cincinnati; somewhere from the 15th to the 20th of June, 1850, the defendant, accompanied by his wife, came from New-York to Cincinnati; on his arrival, and for a week subsequent, he was not very well, though able to be about; after that he was seized with the cholera, which confined him to his bed for two weeks; from this attack he was rather debilitated, until about the middle of September; he did not do much business up to this time; as soon as he was able to travel and attend to business, he left Cincinnati and went to New-York; his wife accompanied him; they had been in Cincinnati about three months; I was acquainted with Solomon's wife, the plaintiff in this case, about a month before their marriage; we frequently had conversations at my father's house, in the presence of both Solomon and Frances, upon the subject of where they should reside after marriage; I spoke in high terms of Cincinnati as a place of residence and at the same time spoke of the necessity of Solomon's living there on account of his business connections; the family of the plaintiff exhibited the [illegible] of a residence in New-York; these conversations generally terminated in Frances saying that she could live happily with her husband anywhere, or some expression of that kind; the proposition of Solomon's taking Mr. Simpson's house was spoken of [illegible]; after their arrival in Cincinnati Frances frequently complained of there being no places of amusement or society, and said that she would prefer to live in New-York; Solomon generally said that if he became able he would come to New-York, but as he was [illegible] enough to warrant him in incurring the expense of living in New-York, he would gratify her; I heard Solomon say to her that if she preferred to live in a house of her own instead of residing with our family he would get a house; she always objected to making any such change, as she hoped to be able to prevail upon Solomon to come to New-York; when my brother left to come to New-York, he came on important business connected with our firm; Mrs. Childs wanted to accompany him; he objected, and did not consent [illegible] until a day or two before he started; he told her all along that if she came to New-York she would not be willing to return; she said that she would unless she could persuade Solomon to make New-York his residence; they had gone but a short time, when, by the suspension of our house, we telegraphed to Solomon to come immediately to Cincinnati; this was on the 25th of September; about the 1st of October he returned; as soon as he returned he was actively employed, as were all the members of the firm; the wholesale establishment was closed about three or four months after our failure in January or February, I think; the retail establishment was closed about the 15th of April following; the wholesale establishment was at No. 126 Main-street; the retail at No. [illegible] Fifth-street; Belle Forrest [illegible] the retail store frequently; when Mrs. Childs [illegible] [illegible]

Q.—Did you know a woman named Crest in Cincinnati? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you know Josephine Bates? A.—I did; I [illegible] Sarah Crest; I was introduced by her to Mrs. Crest.

Q.—Did you not see Josephine at Belle Forrest's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Belle Forrest? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you know her house in Western-row? A.—I did; I was there frequently.

Q.—Did you ever go to her house in company with others? A.—Yes, Sir, many times; Solomon Simpson has been there with me.

Q.—Did you drink wine on such occasions? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Did you know a girl named Emily Moore? A.—I did; she was one of the inmates of Belle Forrest's house.

Q.—Did you also know Rosalie Fitzjames and Alice Gray? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever visit Emily Moore in her professional capacity? A.—I have sometimes paid her visits.

Q.—Were these actions so pretty often? A.—Very seldom in her professional capacity, but often with strangers from the country who wanted to see the sights in the city.

Q.—Are you married or a single man? A.—I have a wife and child.

Q.—Were these things transpired before your marriage? A.—Yes, Sir; nothing of the kind has happened since.

[illegible]

of my cutting off my moustaches after my arrival, was [illegible] William Childs, a [illegible] in Cincinnati [illegible] I thought it would be best to shave off my moustaches, that I might look as much like myself as possible; I am not quite a half inch taller than my brother; I weigh 150 to 160 pounds; my brother weighs 160 pounds; he is nearly four years older than I am; during the time he had the cholera, in the Summer of 1850, he was considerably reduced; after he returned from New-York, however, in October, 1850, he had recovered his usual appearance; during the time that he was at the water cure in 1851, he was troubled with a nervous difficulty which did not affect his personal appearance; Solomon was our purchasing partner in New-York in a part of 1846, in 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850; I assisted him for a time in the latter years; in 1849, I think, Solomon passed the most of his time in Cincinnati.

Q.—Did you in the conversations you heard between Solomon Childs and his wife and others, ever hear Mrs. Childs assign as a reason for her wishing to leave Cincinnati that Solomon had threatened her life at any time? A.—I never did.

Q.—Don't you know they had violent outbreaks? A.—I have seen them have little quarrels together, and the next half hour they would be kissing.

Q.—Have you never heard that two weeks after their marriage she had to fly to her father's house for protection early one morning? A.—I heard something about her going home one morning, and that her parents thought she acted very foolish; I never heard this spoken of in the conversations I referred to.

Q.—Have you not said yourself that he was a jealous man? A.—Perhaps I have.

Q.—Did you not say that his wife left him from jealousy? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever write to Solomon Simpson that Solomon Childs was living apart from his wife improperly, that he was to blame and that the cause of their living apart was unfounded jealousy on his part?

Mr. Jordan objected to the question.

Mr. Graham here introduced the following letters acknowledged by the witness to be in his handwriting, which were read to the Jury. They read as follows:

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1851.

SAMUEL SIMPSON, Esq.—MY WORTHY FRIEND: Your very welcome letter of the 1st inst. came to hand, and as far as to the good health of yourself and all our friends, it affords me much pleasure, indeed. But I assure you it pains me to hear that I have been the cause of such unpleasant thoughts in your noble mind,—that of fear of having offended me. No, no, my dear friend, I cannot be offended by you so easy as all that, and feeling assured that you entertain the same good feeling towards me, has made me rather a little negligent; not though by any means forgetting you, but my duty only. You must excuse it this time. I shall certainly try and do better in future; for I assure you that nothing affords me more pleasure than to read your beautiful letters. I have often shown your letters (in which you sometimes express your sentiments upon any particular subject) to my best friends, and thus commenting over the brilliancy of your mind. You say, why can't we keep up a regular correspondence? I assure you I am happy to do so, but all I ask, as heretofore, when business sometimes debars me from my part of the performance, that you will put kind constructions thereon. I will certainly endeavor to comply with your wish in regard to brother Sol., but I am sorry to say, that my influence is, I fear, at an end with him. He and I don't G— well together here lately, (keep this to yourself, I charge you as a friend;) but I will work upon him through the assistance of brother Jo. and sister Eliza. I am really sorry that our dear sister Frances suffers so much from what she may consider neglect, but she ought not to consider it so, for she ought to know Sol. by this time. He surely loves her; but all that is wanting now is an unquestionable conviction on Sol.'s part that he is loved in return, (as I have never doubted that he is;) then I feel the [illegible] assurance that all will be right. There is a time not far off, if I mistake not, which will (with the pleasure of God) as I sincerely hope produce the desired effect. Frances must not give way too much to tears, &c., &c., but must console herself with the old adage, "A rough beginning makes a soft end." There are surely bright days in store for both of them yet; they must, ere long, learn to understand each other; and then they will move along through this vale of tears and sorrow with more fortitude, making everything look brighter, and taking advantage of each and every opportunity to convert it into their own pleasure and happiness. Frances will say, "He that still loved me while (in his mind) I was false to him, that love will surely be worth having when that mind is convinced that it has wronged that object of its love."

Sol. will say, "She that still loved me while harshly I accused her, and believed her false, and loves me still, such love is what I love." Thus the thing will end, and thus their happiness begin. And I doubt not but my prophecy will come to pass. Now, dear Sol., you must excuse me in making so free upon that topic, but what I say I believe is natural, and is only written for your indulgent eye, the same as I would do if I were conversing with you, which I hope to do again ere long. I am glad to hear that you and all are enjoying yourselves for the New-Year. I thank you, for all the family, for your kind wishes, and all join in wishing you, Frances, Harry, F., Jo., Naph, and all, a happy New-Year, and may we all live to give each other the same greeting in 1852, and look back with pleasure upon the happy days past which we have spent in this great country.

I must now close, my paper being full. Please give my regards to Harry and lady, Frances, Jos., Naph., Mr. Selinger and family, Madam Furst and daughter, and a happy New-Year to them all, and all inquiring friends. I hope to hear from you again soon, and that this may find you all well as it leaves us all. I have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Your friend, truly,
WILLIAM CHILDS.

CINCINNATI, July 11, 1851.

DEAR FRIEND SAMUEL: Your favor of 4th instant, from Ellenville, N. Y., I received yesterday, and was really glad to hear from you, for I have written some three or four letters to you for the last four weeks, and have not received an answer from you; but your writing to St. Louis accounts to some extent for it. As to spending my Fourth of July, I can post but little; for to be candid with you, ever since the ill feelings existing between Sol. and Frances, it bears so heavy on my mind that I cannot truly enjoy myself. No matter what pleasure I enjoy, that unhappy thought is always uppermost in my mind. You say that report says, Solomon has openly said here that he is separated from his wife. This is false! for I have never heard of such a thing here yet. You, as well as every other man of consideration, should always remember the old maxim—"Common report is generally a liar;" for I give you here an example:—[illegible] when Solomon first went out to the country, he did not write to us for some ten days. Just about the time when we were at the greatest suspense at his silence, for fear of him being ill or so, a gentleman, a particular friend of ours, just arrived from your great Metropolis, writing to us that the common report was in New-York that Sol. C. had been seen in *New-York just one night, and it was supposed that he left next day with the steamer for Europe.* We were at first ourselves a little astonished, until we had since several letters from him; and here I just, for a matter of utmost satisfaction to yourself and family, enclose *you the part of a letter from Sol. dated the 6th instant.* Your father knows his handwriting. I would have sent you the whole letter, but containing some remarks of Sol. on the late New-York failures, I cut it off.

You also write that I had written several times, as a matter of excuse for Solomon's silence to Frances, his absence in the country. I beg to say that this is an error, either in your construction or in my want of conveying my ideas correctly; for it would be absurd in me to attempt to make an excuse for my brother in such a secondary matter, as his not writing, when that is merely trifling to the main difficulty from which that silence arises; and either to excuse or upbraid him for that main difficulty, is a matter that I am not enabled to do. As I told you that a person in jealousy is always to be pitied whether right or wrong, and to excuse a person for jealousy would certainly be folly.

I certainly have often attempted to console myself by consoling you, in arguing for and hoping for the better; and as I conceive this still my duty, I shall not cease to *do all I can, I doing what I may conceive to add to* bringing them united again; and I shall not give it up until I am, God forbid, perfectly convinced that my endeavors are useless.

I hope that you are all enjoying good health; as we all do, thank God.

My best respects to your father, mother, Harry and lady, Frances, Cecilia, Jo., Naph and the children. All join in the same. Your Friend, as ever,

WM. CHILDS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25, 1851.

DEAR FRIEND SOL.: Your very welcome favor of — inst. came to hand yesterday. I was just going to mail a letter I had written to you, which I am now glad I did not send, in which I was expressing my utter astonishment of not hearing from you for so long; although I had for a long time waited very patiently, thinking what your letter really confirms: that you was out of the city; but it was so long that I almost feared (you must excuse me for it) that you had become angry at me, for not having been able to comply with your request to lend you the money you had requested; it is true my apprehensions were but very slight; for I have too much confidence in your gentlemanly considerateness and good judgment to blame me for what I cannot alter; I wish to heaven now, as I have often done, that it were in my power, I would make many things different.

We have all been in the greatest suspense imaginable for the last two weeks past, on account of brother Solomon, who left here about a week after I had written my last to you, for Iowa and Missouri, from whence he told us he would go to *New-Orleans*, and if an opportunity would offer, (as there has been very often) would try and speculate some in Sugar this Winter; and if he couldn't do anything there, if we had Letters here in the meantime, he would proceed from there to New-York; and as we were expecting from day to day to hear from him, and have had not a line from him up to this day. We are all as you can well imagine, very uneasy. The only consolation left us, is, that he has left us once last Summer in the same sort of suspense for some four weeks, (and he left a little miff between us,) so we still hope that there is nothing (God forbid) happened to him, and that it is merely his obstinacy, the cause of this long silence.

I have no news of interest to you, only that we had this morning the first snow of the season; about four inches—its still snowing.

We were in hopes of having our business adjusted shortly, but has taken a little turn lately, and the prospect looks rather gloomy now, that is several creditors who had at one time consented to take to proposal, [illegible] have withdrawn and will not do it, which stops the settlement.

Father has been taken ill very sudden on last Sunday, with an affection of the back, and is still very sick yet, but hope not dangerous, although severe, which is trouble upon trouble, but we must have fortitude and try and bear up philosophically. The balance of us are all very well, thank Heaven. All wish to be remembered to you, and all the family, particularly to Frances. Please present my regards to your dear partner, Frances, Harry and family, Jo, Naph, Cecilia, and all, and believe me to be, as ever,

Your friend,
WM. CHILDS.

Confidential.—P. S.—There has been a rumor here that Mrs. Solomon Childs (Frances) had sued for a divorce; I give it no credence, and looked upon it as reports generally, to be false.

Relative to the absence of Solomon Childs in September, 1851, on what the letter states to be with the object, as was supposed, of speculating in sugar, the witness said that he had no knowledge of the fact at the time the letter was written stating that Solomon had gone to Europe. He stated also, in effect, that the reason of his speaking in the terms he did in his letter about Solomon's suspicions being unfounded, &c., was that his whole efforts were but to procure a reconciliation if possible, and that to do this, he had to be very careful in his language not to say anything of Solomon which should offend the Simpsons, and the more so as he desired to get Solomon Simpson's coöperation in effecting the reconciliation. He stated also that Solomon Simpson spoke to him upon the subject of a divorce between the parties as early as January, 1851.

The Court adjourned to meet to-day at 10 A. M.

(Advertisement.)

☞ O dear! how provoking! cried Bel. C——, while a shade of disappointment clouded her usual placid and Parian like features. What now! my pretty little tyrant, echoed her brother Harry, just entering the room, after passing Hatty L., in her exit from a morning call—who has dared my dear sister! has Fred. No sauce! Fred. nor you is of consequence enough to—to—but checking herself, and displaying the slightest possible amount of justifiable wrong,—Did you notice that rich silk of Hat's as she passed you, the very pattern I selected yesterday in Broadway, and the only one left. I could tell it among a thousand, and they promised to reserve it for me, and $40, only think! a paltry $40, and lost at that; was anything half so provoking. Why what a pity! positively cruel; shocking; mockingly sympathised her brother. Quite barbarous! But never mind Bel. dear, you shall have it yet. For I happen to know that silk of Hatty's never came from Broadway, but from HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-street, and although the counterpart of the source of your disappointment yet I assure you it cost her only $15. No doubt but $40 would be a reasonable price, sister, but Messrs. H. C. & Co., are obliged to close their business by the 1st of January, and as money is rather a valuable commodity in market at this particular time, they are obliged to sacrifice; so here is the money, you had better get your dress this morning. That I will; but don't you think I had better drive down to Grand-street just to look, you know. O, certainly; as you please, fair economist, but I am rather afraid Mr. —— will have to find another purchaser for that $40 pattern.

(Advertisement.)

BURGLARS! THIEVES!! ROBBERS!!!—The detection of the thieves who robbed the Windham Bank on the night of the 17th of $30,000, did not prevent a like occurrence happening to Messrs. Eggleston & Mix's Safe, of Albany, on the 21st, by similar gentry, who forced $900 in notes and $200 in bills from it. The question as to "Who will be robbed next?" can best be answered by those who rely on sheet iron Safes for security. LILLIES' Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks, with their solid walls of two-inch wrought and chilled iron, are the only reliable security, and from which a single dollar was never forced by the adroit burglar, or scathed by fire. Banks have adopted them generally where known—why should the funds of merchants, jewelers and others be less secure? A full assortment at the Dépôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

MONTROSE, Pa. Nov. 11, 1854.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Our town was visited with a severe fire last night, which consumed over twenty buildings. The fire commenced next door to our store, which was burned, together with nearly all our stock. Your safe, RICH'S Improved, (Wilder's Patent,) which contained our valuable books and moneys, came out all safe.

Respectfully yours, BENTLY & READ.

(Advertisement.)

PHRENOLOGY.—Written descriptions of character day and evening. Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, and Phonography. by FOWLER & WELLS, Ny. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ $2 50 and $5 for Writing, $12 50 for a thorough course of instruction in Double-Entry Book-Keeping. *Terms reduced one-half.* Pupils received daily this week. Private instruction given. Ladies class daily at 10½ o'clock A. M. Terms, $6 50.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects. Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes, taken in any weather.

COURT CALENDAR.... TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—First day of the Term, no calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 867, 809, 779, 1002, 1033 to 1043. Judge Clerke will not sit in the General Term Room.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—*Part I.*—Demurrer Nos. 16 to 25. *Part II.*—1 to 5.

SUPERIOR COURT—1220, 128, 536, 371, 275, 231, 801, 1094, 1278, 1279, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1301, 1302, 1298, 1297 to 1301, 1303, 900, 103, 482, 1315, 457, 460, 943, *945*, 356, 34, *1156*, *1167*, 255, 259, 22, 951, 335, 719, 701, 456, 814, 1307.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 12, 704, 683, 1214, 1206, 1211, 1334, 1338, 1349, 1384, 1428, 1436 to 1439.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Morris, J. J.

IMPORTANT OPINION—BROKEN BANK NOTES.

Houghton vs. Adams.—The controversy which *the opinion of the Court decides arose out of the failure* of the Havre de Grace Bank of Maryland in August, 1850.

The plaintiffs were Exchange Brokers in Wall-street. On the 27th of August, the defendant sold and delivered to them, in the ordinary course of business, $190 of the bills of the Bank, allowing a discount which was the then usual rate, of one per cent., or one dollar and ninety cents on the whole parcel. The Bank, it appears, redeemed its notes regularly throughout the previous day. It did not open on the 27th—it had failed at or before 10 o'clock of that day, in Maryland—its bills, those in controversy, were paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs a little after 2 P. M. of the same day.

ROOSEVELT, J.—Neither party knew, or, considering the distance, could well have known of the failure at the time. And the defendant soon after, upon learning the true state of the case, and that there had been a mutual mistake, promised, and of course acknowledged the moral obligation to refund. That promise, he now insists, not having been reduced to writing, is not legally binding. But although not binding in law as a promise of payment, it is conclusive evidence in law as an admission of fact. It shows, beyond dispute, that it was no part of the original contract, a contract which being simultaneously executed required no writing, that for the small consideration of one dollar and ninety cents, the brokers were to take not only the trouble of collecting the notes of a distant bank, but the risk of their being at the time actually "bad." "Broken Bank Notes," by a sort of universal understanding, are a different commodity from merely "uncurrent money." And when a person pays out or sells a bank note as merely uncurrent, and at a rate corresponding, he expects and understands that in case it turns out that the bank, at the time, was not only distant but defunct, he is to refund, as in justice and equity he obviously ought, the consideration received.

The understanding of the parties in this as in other cases, when clearly shown, and where there is no formal writing and none required, is the contract of the parties; and that contract, there being nothing unlawful in it, is the judicial measure of the parties' rights. In this view of the case, the report of the referee, [illegible] [illegible]

The Decision [illegible] before Judge [illegible] of Childs vs. [illegible] terminated, [illegible]

[illegible]

Johnson [illegible] Benedict [illegible]

SUPERIOR [illegible]

Townsend [illegible] order of Ju[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in a Public School-house.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, School-house No. 9, in Remsen-street, Williamsburg, was discovered to be on fire. There were 250 children in the building at the time, but fortunately all escaped without injury. The fire caught from a stove pipe. Damage about $250—insured in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company.

Dedication.

The new Central Presbyterian Church now erecting in Schermerhorn-street, between Nevins and Powers-streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on Sunday next. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, (pastor,) assisted by Rev. Dr. PRIME, will take part on this occasion.

Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

This Company, it seems, lacked the energy yesterday to clear the ice from their rail track, and consequently but few cars were run during the day. Omnibuses were put on to supply, in part, the deficiency.

Conviction for Incest.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions before Judge MOORE and Justices STILWELL and STRYKER yesterday, ISAAC S. QUEEN was convicted of incest with his half sister. Sentence was deferred until Wednesday.

Murder Trial.

The trial of J. N. TUCKER, late Editor of the Brooklyn *Advertiser*, for the murder of his own child in August last, will be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of November, there were treated at this Dispensary, 245 patients; of whom 185 were of foreign birth, and 60 natives of the United States. 1,214 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Obstacles to the Carson League—Interposition of the Supreme Court.

A *certiorari* issued out of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, by Judge POTTS, taking the Jersey City ordinances relative to inns and taverns out of the control of the Common Council, until their constitutionality and legality are decided, was served on the Mayor on Friday last, and will be sent to the Common Council this evening. It was issued on Wednesday. There is some discussion among legal gentlemen as to whether new prosecutions under the ordinances in question can thus be prevented. The matter is returnable at the February term of the Supreme Court at Trenton. The proceedings at the Common Council this evening relative to this subject will be interesting.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 4, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Saml. Osgood, EDWARD R. JAMES to ELIZABETH B. INGALLS, daughter of H. T. INGALLS, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Cabel Clapp, GEORGE W. LOUNS, Esq., to KATE MATILDA, daughter of Rev. B. T. Huddart, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Searles, Pastor of Willett-st. M. E. Church, Mr. THEO. L. SMITH to Mrs. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, both of New-Haven. Also, Mr. GEO. R. MUNSON, of Milford, Conn., to Miss H. ELIZA SMITH, of New-Haven, Conn.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Beauvelt, GEORGE CHRISTIE, of New-York, to BALINDA, daughter of Garret Banta, Esq., of New-Jersey.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 4, of injuries received by the recent collision on the Harlem Railroad, after a painful illness of 12 days, which he bore with unexampled patience, CHARLES A. DAY, aged 27 years.

His funeral will take place this day, at 2 P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 7th-st. The friends of the family, and the members of Continental Chapter No. 12, O. U. A., are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 3, after a lingering illness, CHARLES JONES, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 4, JOHN T. LALANE, aged 33 years and 7 months.

The members and friends of the family, the members of Hose Co. 22, and the late members of United States Engine Co. 23, also the members of the Battalion of Ryndor Grenadiers, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 Anthony-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 2, Mrs. M. MARGARET, wife of Robert M. Field, and sole surviving child of the late P. Clendenon.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of John W. and James Grayden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Eldridge-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 3, of consumption, ALETHEA S. DOUGHTY, youngest daughter of the late Captain Joseph and Jane Doughty, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, D. S. McCullough, and James F. Wenman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 King-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 1, HENRY GRAY, Esq., formerly of Boston, aged 73 years.

On Sunday, Dec. 3, Miss SUSAN L. BROWN, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 4, CHARLES OTIS, infant son of Ezra D. and Maria D. Barker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 44 Joralemon-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, Mrs. CAROLINE HICKS, relict of the late George A. Hicks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Henry-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Services in St. Ann's Church, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '68 ex div.	102	600	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
4,000	do.	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Indiana State 5s	75	100	do.	[illegible]
4,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
500	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
8,000	do.	[illegible]	250	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Erie Bonds '83	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
11,500	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
12,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
1,500	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	250	do.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. C. Co. b60endiv.	107	150	do.	[illegible]
200	Canton Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	[illegible]	100	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
25	Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	100	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
150	Cum. Coal Co.	[illegible]	700	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
212	N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
15	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
18	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
114	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
37	do.	[illegible]	600	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	10	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
10	N. Ind. Construct'n	76	100	Hud. River R. R. b10	[illegible]
10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
10	do.	[illegible]	10	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
58	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
200	Nicara. Transit Co.	[illegible]	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
300	Canton Company	[illegible]	100	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	10	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	25	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. Railroad	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	25	do.	[illegible]
150	do.	[illegible]			

MONDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The official Weekly Averages of the City Banks, which we publish, by advertisement in this paper, for the week ending on Saturday last, Dec. 2, present, as compared with the previous week, a steady movement in Loans and Discounts, the reduction for the week being only $8,098. The other *features of the amount are:*

An increase of Specie............$337,308
An increase of Circulation............131,131
An increase of Deposits............[illegible]

This large increase of deposits is decidedly the best feature of the account, indicating, as it does, a gradual strengthening of the Country Bank balances from the South and West. The exchanges are understood to have improved at Cincinnati and Chicago, and heavier remittances are also coming forward from New-Orleans, Mobile and Charleston. The increase is actual as well as apparent, and the accumulation, after deducting the clearances of Checks, Drafts, &c., through the Clearing House, is as follows:

	Gross Deposits.	Clearances.	Actual Deposits.
Nov. 27	$60,330,[illegible]	$16,[illegible]	$43,[illegible]
Dec. 2	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	46,737,[illegible]

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treas'y.
July 1	$93,[illegible]	$11,120,[illegible]	$75,[illegible]	$9,[illegible]
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Nov. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]

The present week opened with a steadier Stock market, and there were moderate transactions done both in Bonds and Shares, at a slight improvement on the semi-panic prices of Saturday afternoon. The changes in the leading Railroads were ¼@½ ₩ cent., and in Hudson River shares as much as 2½ ₩ cent. advance was paid on the lowest market sales of Saturday. Erie closed at 32¼; New-York Central, 77½; Reading, 66; Illinois Central Bonds, 60; Indiana fives, 75; Ohio sixes, of 1860, 96¼, and Virginia sixes 85 ₩ cent. The last attracted much attention owing to the publication of a notice which Mr. GRAHAM, of the Virginia Board of Public Works, has caused to be served on money lenders who hold the stock on hypothecation from the recent State Agents at Washington, SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. The notice is ill-judged and every way ill-timed, but amounts to nothing when properly considered, either against the public faith and financial promptness of the Commonwealth which are not in the keeping, fortunately, of this Board of Public Works, or against the house of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., who have a written contract with the Board to justify all they have done with third parties, and more if they had been inclined to abuse the trust. This contract we have seen, and one of its provisions places at the free command of the Washington Agents, expressly to aid their temporary negotiations, and to prevent all embarrassment to themselves or the State, from the limit placed by law on the value of the Stock, an amount of Bonds exceeding the whole of their hypothecations. The object of the notice from Mr. GRAHAM, we presume, was merely precautionary, under legal advice, to free the State, if possible, from the general assignment made by SELDEN, WITHERS & Co.—in other words, to claim the separate settlement of all transactions made for account of the State. The object might have been more effectually and quietly accomplished in another way; but we do not see that any party is likely to suffer so much from the course of Mr. G. as the Board of Public Works, for which he claims to act. In this connection we may as well state—and we do so with pleasure—that SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. did not order the forced sale of Panama Bonds noticed in the money reports this morning, nor were they the owners of the Bonds. Our information was otherwise on Saturday, but is now corrected, at the instance of one of the members of the house, in all whose assurances we place reliance.

The Foreign Exchanges opened to-day for the Boston steamer—the mails for which close on Tuesday afternoon—at a general depression in rates, and very little was done by even the leading Bankers, for ready money, better than 109¼@108¾ on London. Settlements were made of credits at 109, and a few small bills sold for cash to particular parties at the same figure, but otherwise the business was on irregular terms and at the wide range, including produce bills of, 107½@108¾. Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., Continental Brokers, quote in their circular for the present packet:

On London............107½@109
On Paris............5.13¾@5.10⅝
On Amsterdam............41⅛@41⅜
On Frankfort............41⅜@41⅝
On Bremen............78¾@79
On Hamburg............36¼@36½
On Antwerp............5.15@5.17½

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have made a half yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable 16th inst. The Company have also recently bought up and canceled over $200,000 of the only outstanding loan of three hundred thousand dollars; leaving, we hear, about $70,000 to be paid off.

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 2.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt of Loans&Dis.	Av'e amt of Specie.	Av'e amt of Circula'n.	Av'e amt of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,328,[illegible]	$489,[illegible]	$207,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,400,518
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans............$91,[illegible] | Circulation............[illegible]
Specie............10,[illegible] | Deposits............[illegible]

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 27.	LOANS. Nov. 30.	SPECIE. Nov. 27.	SPECIE. Nov. 30.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Decrease	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 27.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 30.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 27.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 30.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 27.	Nov. 30.
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

We likewise show the condition of the various Banks at the close of the month, as compared with the month preceding. It shows an increase in deposits of $1,277,275; in other cash liabilities of $[illegible]; in loans of $[illegible]; in exchange of $[illegible]; and in other cash assets of $[illegible]. There is a decrease in specie of $[illegible], and in circulation of $[illegible].

Last year, on this date, the aggregate situation of the Banks was as follows:

Circulation............[illegible]
Deposits............[illegible]
Other cash liabilities............[illegible]
Total............[illegible]

Specie............[illegible]
Loans............[illegible]
Exchange............[illegible]
Other cash assets............[illegible]
Total............[illegible]

[illegible]—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible] $6 [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Only [illegible] bags Rio brought [illegible] ₩ lb.

COTTON—We have to report sales of [illegible] bales at Saturday's quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered, but are not in very active demand, either for home use or export. Hence, though prices evince greater firmness, they have not advanced. The day's sales comprise 7,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 25 @ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 800 bbls. Superfine at $8 75, in bond, and $9 50@$10, free, the latter rate for extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is without change. The day's movements embrace 1,600 bbls., at $8 25@$8 75 for mixed to good, $8 75@$10 for favorite; and $9 25@$9 75 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active, at about previous figures. The day's sales reach 15,000 bush., good Canadian white, at $1 95, in bond, and $2 10, free; 1,400 bush. fair Southern do at $1 [illegible]; and 4,000 bush. Prime do. red, at $1 95. Rye and Barley are quiet and languid. Oats appear dull and heavy, at 50c.@55c. for State and Western, ₩ bush. Corn is in better request, and is on the advance. The day's operations amount to 74,000 bush. at 90c.@92c. for Western mixed; 91c. for Southern yellow; 94c. for do. white; and 97c. for round yellow, ₩ bush.

HAY—There were 1,100 bales River taken at 75c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are selling freely at 34c.@38c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is dull and drooping; 75 tons Scotch Pig were obtained at $34—4 months—each.

LATHS—Eastern rule quiet and languid, at $3 ₩ 1,000.

LEAD—Is unchanged. The day's sales add up 100 tons soft English at $6 12½, 90 days' interest added, and 40 tons Spanish, in bond, at $5 [illegible], ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is rather inactive, but steady at former prices.

MOLASSES—About 50 bbls. New Crop New-Orleans realized 27c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is moderately inquired for at $4 50@$4 62½, ₩ 280 lbs. 110 bbls. Spirits do. were procured at 49c. cash, ₩ gallon. Tar is quiet, but firm, at $3 50@$4 25, according to quality, ₩ bbl. Rosin is less active at $1 [illegible] for common, ₩ bbl.; and $2 25@$3 75 for No. 2, 1, and fine, ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are essentially unchanged. Linseed is selling slowly at 85c.@86c. ₩ gallon. Nothing of moment has been done in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled, but decidedly dearer. The day's sales embrace 850 bbls. at $12 50 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Subsequently higher prices were claimed. Dressed Hogs and Cut Meats remain as last noticed. Lard is brisk and buoyant. The day's sales include 1,300 bbls. good to prime, old at 10½c.@10¾c., and 300 bbls. fair to prime new at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef has not varied much. 200 bbls. bought at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$10 50 for Country Mess, $14 87½@$15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ₩ bbl. About 400 tierces Prime Mess Beef were disposed of at $21@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—Is dull and heavy at former rates.

SALT—There have been 1,600 sacks coarse Liverpool sold at $1 30 per sack.

SOAP—We heard that 200 boxes Castile changed hands to-day at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Are inactive and somewhat nominal; 60 hhds. New-Orleans were taken at 5½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 20,000 lbs. prime Philadelphia rendered, deliverable here, were reported at 12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—This day's movements embrace 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 bushels Corn at 6d., in bulk, and 6½d., in bags; 4,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d., in bags; 1,000 bales compressed Cotton, 5-32d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at previous rates; 200 bbls. Lard at 17s. 6d., ₩ ton; with about 3,500 pkgs. Provisions for Liverpool and London, including shipments to the latter place at 25s. ₩ ton, and to both places at 4s. ₩ tierce. For Havre, there were taken some lots of Cotton at 1c., and Hops at [illegible] ₩ lb. For California, rates for measurement goods range from at 35c.@40c. ₩ foot. The *Flying Cloud*—nearly ready to sail—engaged a lot of measurement goods at 50c. ₩ foot.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 4.

BEEF CATTLE are coming forward freely; 2,000 head were offered to-day, 200 of which were driven to Philadelphia, and 100 remained unsold. Sales were made of the remaining 1,700 at 2½c.@4c. on the hoof, equal to 4½c.@8c. net, averaging 3½c. gross. Live Hogs are brisk at $4@$5 25, ₩ 100, in good condition. Inferior $5 50@$5 75. Slaughtered Hogs are dull; sales at $5 25@$6 50, the latter price for entirely prime. Sheep are very dull; sales made to-day at $2 50@$3 by gross.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 2.

The Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 2,500 bales. For New-York prime, are considerably lower—900 bbls. received from New-York per steamer, sold for $10. FREIGHTS are firm. STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 8@8½ ₩ cent. premium.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Union	Havre	New-York	Nov. 22
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Sarah Sands	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]
George Law	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Union	New-York	Havre	Dec. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 09 | Sun sets...... 4 29 | Moon rises.... 5 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 8 [illegible] | Hell Gate...[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Cocawatta, Parton, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Galena, Ivennis, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son. Bark Casanova, Webber, Maracaibo, Agreda, Jove & Co.; Sarah Jane, Sanders, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Gen. Foster, Dutton, Aux Cayes, B. F. Beck & Co.; Mary, Walker, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Active, (Br.,) Kendall, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Co.; Oriole, Balivar, Gibbs, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Yorktown, Cole, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Belfast, (Br.,) Curry, Horton, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe; Hamilton Hopkins, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Walter and Lemuel, Johnson,—— Van Brunt & Slaght; R. W. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. A. Sandford, Culver, Baltimore, Johnson & Slaght; Lynchburg, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Barge J. F. Heartt, Hand, Phila., Hand & Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London, with mdse. and passengers to Dunham & Dimon—is at anchor at S. W. Spit, with 75 fathoms chain out; was spoken by steam-tug Leviathan, Capt. Hazzard.

Brig Macedonian, Port-au-Prince, via Newport, where she put in on account of heavy weather and being short of provisions—is at anchor at Staten Island.

Schr. Eclipse, Purkis, Black River, (Jam.,) 14 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin. The E., while lying at anchor inside the Hook, lost both anchors, and was taken in tow *by the steam-tug Achilles.*

Schr. Atlantic, Winchester, Salem 4 ds., with mdse. to E. W. Bates—is at anchor at Throggs Neck.

Schr. Æolus, (Br.,) Hobbs, Turks Island 17 ds., with salt to Halsted & Chamberlain.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston, with mdse. to E. W. Lewis.

Sloop Protection, Wainwright, South River, N. J., wood.

SAILED—Ship Princeton, Russell, for Liverpool.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1—Arr. barks E. Sherwood, and Star of the South, New-York.

Memoranda.

Capt. Hazzard, of the steam-tug Leviathan, reports several barks and brigs at anchor in the Bay, among which are bark Vermont, for Hobart Town, bark Harriet, of Newport, and brig Emily Dodge.

Capt. Purkis of schr. Eclipse, reports seeing a hermaphrodite brig, with painted ports, go ashore near the Tavern House, about 4 P. M., on Sunday.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 28, lat. 34, lon. 76, brig [illegible], from Charleston for Boston.

CHINA TEA STORE.—J. IRONS BEQUEATH, [illegible] BROOKLYN, [illegible] [illegible]

T[illegible] [illegible]